S7135-1

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

AND THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FOR THE

PERIOD JULY 1, 1982 TO JUNE 30, 1983

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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Campbell Work Release Center, Superintendent . Olin L. Turner
Catawba Work Release Center,
Superintendent ..... Edwin E. Burch, Jr.
Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden ... Judy C. Anderson
Lower Savannah Work Release Center,
Superintendent ..... George A. Roof
Stevenson Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Joel T. Wade
Walden Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Willie R. Portee
Wateree River Correctional Institution,
Warden ..... John H. Carmichael, Jr.
Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent ... Jerry D. Spigner

Division of Institutional Operations/Medium - Maximum Security
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Central Correctional Institution, Warden ..... James E. Aiken
Kirkland Correctional Institution,
Warden ..... George N. Martin, III
Manning Correctional Institution,
Warden ..... Kenneth D. McKellar
Maximum Security Center, Warden ..... Bobby J. Leverette
Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center,
Warden ..... Laurie F. Bessinger
Women's Correctional Center, Warden ..... Robert W. Donlin

Coastal Correctional Region
Regional Administrator ..... Lucious J. Allen
Coastal Work Release Center, Superintendent ... Frank A. Smith
MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Warden .. Edsel T. Taylor
Palmer Work Release Center, Superintendent Charles E. Grooms

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) is the administrative agency of South Carolina state government responsible for providing food, shelter, health care, security and rehabilitation services to all adult offenders, age 17 and above, convicted of an offense against the State and sentenced to a period of incarceration exceeding three months. As of June 30, 1983, SCDC had jurisdiction over 9,697 sentenced incarcerated adult inmates (including 27 death row inmates) of whom 884 were serving an indeterminate sentence under the Youthful Offender Act.[1] Besides the 9,697 inmates, SCDC also housed other safekeepers for the counties and unsentenced offenders sent by the courts for pre-sentence investigation under the Youthful Offender Act.

SCDC is headed by a Commissioner who is responsible to the State Board of Corrections, a six-member board appointed by the Governor upon advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor also serves on the Board as an ex officio member. The Commissioner has overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and ensuring that all departmental policies are practiced and maintained. Under the immediate supervision of the Office of the Commissioner are the Legal Advisor, and the Divisions of Special Projects, Public Affairs, and Internal Affairs and Inspections.

To assist the Commissioner in system operations and program administration are three offices headed by Deputy Commissioners and eleven divisions supervised by Directors. These are described as follows:

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration has the major responsibility of coordinating all department-wide activities pertaining to resource and information management, industries, personnel administration and training, and support services. These four areas are individually the management responsibility of a division director, and a description of each is as follows:

---

[1] The provisions of this Act are summarized in Appendix B, page 123. This Act provides indeterminate sentences of one to six years for offenders between the ages of 17 and 21 (extended to 25 with offender consent), placing them under the Division of Classification and Community Services' Youthful Offender Branch. The Youthful Offender Program essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department, providing all youthful offenders a complete range of administrative, evaluative, parole and aftercare services. There were 931 youthful offenders on parole under SCDC supervision in the community at the end of FY 1983. Parole decisions pertaining to and the parole supervision of adult offenders are generally the responsibilities of the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections except for those sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

1. The Division of Resource and Information Management encompasses the functions of planning, budgeting, statistical reporting and analysis, computer operations, system development and programming, offender records and financial accounting.
2. The Division of Personnel Administration and Training develops and administers departmental personnel policies and procedures, handles all personnel matters and develops and implements employee training programs at all levels to meet agency needs.
3. The Division of Industries administers a prison industry program consisting of several production lines and four farming operations. These programs/operations provide work for inmates to help defray the cost of upkeep, and produce goods for other State agencies, institutions and political subdivisions. The division also oversees SCDC's transportation and communication operations.
4. The Division of Support Services directs purchasing, canteen, commissary and food service functions of the agency.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations is responsible for managing all security, construction, and engineering and maintenance operations statewide. Reporting to the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions are four Divisions and two Regional Administrators. The Division of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance coordinates and supervises all construction projects, major repairs and maintenance activities. The Division of Inmate Operations and Control directs and coordinates all administrative and operational activities relating to the movement, location, status and number of inmates in SCDC facilities and in Designated Facilities; provides administrative liaison with the Parole and Community Corrections Board and administers the Interstate Corrections Compact within SCDC. Responsibility for the direct supervision of SCDC facilities, security, and inmate operations and control is divided among two Regional Administrators and the Division of Institutional Operations/Minimum Security and the Division of Institutional Operations/Medium-Maximum Security.

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services[2] is administratively responsible for defining, planning and developing an adequate program delivery system which will best meet the needs of the incarcerated. Delivering a broad spectrum of services under the supervision of this office are the Divisions of Classification and Community Services, Human Services, Educational Services, and Health Services. Services rendered by these divisions are described as follows:

[2] For a list of programs and services administered by SCDC, see Appendix C, page 124.

1. The Division of Classification and Community Services implements standardized procedures for inmate classification, administers the Youthful Offender Program as directed by the Youthful Offender Act, and supervises the placement of inmates in community programs, that is, the Pre-Release and Work Release programs, the Employment Program, the Extended Work Release Program, restitution and Supervised Furlough programs.
2. The Division of Human Services' field staff provides educational, psychological, social and specialized institutional services to inmates, and its central administrative staff provides service coordination and acquires external resources to supplement SCDC's efforts.
3. The Division of Educational Services develops and evaluates curricula for the educational needs of SCDC inmates under the newly created Palmetto Unified School District. This division is comprised of academic, vocational and special education, as well as transition and library services.
4. The Division of Health Services renders medical, dental and psychiatric care to inmates through its medical and dental staff, and contractual agreements. It operates two infirmaries, one psychiatric unit and coordinates the placement of inmates at the Byrnes Clinical Center and community hospitals as needed.

The aforementioned organizational structure of SCDC is illustrated in Figure 1, page 11.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

At the end of FY 1983, the Department of Corrections operated a total of 26 institutions, which are listed in Table 1, page 17. Figure 2, page 19, shows their location. Of these, six are work release centers, one is a pre-release center; one serves dually as a pre-release/work release center; one functions dually as a geriatric/handicapped unit and female work release unit. Excluding the pre-release and work release centers, nine institutions are minimum security, one is minimum-medium security, one is medium security, three are medium-maximum security, and two are maximum security. Four SCDC institutions are primarily for younger offenders, and three of these facilities predominantly house inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. One SCDC institution is exclusively for female inmates.

The total design capacity of these institutions at the end of FY 1983 was 6,581 and the safe and reasonable capacity, as approved by the Budget and Control Board and adopted by the Board of Corrections, was 7,630. The capacities for individual institutions are shown in Table 1, page 17. Capacity distributions are as follows: Appalachian Correctional Region — 2,161 design capacity, 2,486 safe and reasonable capacity; Midlands Correctional Region — 3,972 design capacity, 4,439 safe and reasonable capacity; and Coastal Correctional Region — 448 design capacity, 705 safe and reasonable capacity. The total average incarcerated inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction during FY 1983 was 9,392. Of these, 558 were housed in designated facilities, 234 were in the Extended Work Release Program, 191 were on Supervised Furlough, 103 were on Provisional Parole, and 155 were placed in non-SCDC locations.[3] Therefore, on an average 8,151 inmates were housed in SCDC facilities, which were thus operating at 134% of design capacity.

Institutions of the South Carolina Department of Corrections are located in three divisions of the State known as correctional regions (See Figure 2). The institutions in the Appalachian and Coastal Regions are administered by regional administrators. Those facilities in the Midlands Area are administered by Division Directors.

Because of overcrowded conditions in SCDC institutions/centers, the Department has been housing state inmates in designated local facilities[4] since FY 1975, as provided for by legislation. At the end of FY 1983, 589

[3] These include the Byrnes Clinical Health Center (State Park Health Center prior to January, 1983), the State Law Enforcement Division, the Governor's Mansion and the Criminal Justice Academy, other hospital facilities and those inmates on authorized absence.

[4] See FY 1975 and FY 1976 SCDC Annual Report for details of the origin of designated facilities.

state inmates were held in designated local facilities in 40 counties. As was mentioned above, the average number of SCDC inmates held in designated local facilities during FY 1983 was 558 or 5% of the total average inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction.

Besides housing inmates in designated facilities because of overcrowded conditions, SCDC also placed certain inmates in other special locations because of their unique assignments or needs. A 34-bed unit of the Byrnes Clinical Center, administered and operated by the South Carolina Department of Mental Health (SCDMH), was renovated and designated to hold SCDC inmates undergoing and recuperating from general surgery. Whereas SCDMH provides the professional services, SCDC is responsible for the security staffing and procedures. In addition to inmate assignments to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Governor's Mansion and the Criminal Justice Academy, a number of eligible inmates participate in programs (Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole) which permit them, under supervision, to reside in the community.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Institutions/Centers	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Average Daily Population (ADP) FY 1983	Design Capacity [1]	ADP as Percentage of Design Capacity	Safe & Reasonable Operating Capacity [2]	ADP as Percentage of Safe & Reasonable Capacity
DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS/ MEDIUM-MAXIMUM SECURITY								
Central Correctional Institution (CCI)	11	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	1,170	1,215	96.3	1,229	95.2
Kirkland Correctional Institution (KCI)	10	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	824	448	183.9	672	122.6
Manning Correctional Institution (MCI)	12	Medium	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	496	346	143.3	376	132.2
Maximum Security Center (MSC)	11	Maximum	Males, ages 17 and up	87	77	113.0	77	113.0
Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center (MR&EC) [7]	11	Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates undergoing intake processing	195	192	107.1	192	101.6
Women's Correctional Center (WCC)	10	Minimum/ Medium	Female, ages 17 and up	299	173	172.8	269	111.2
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION								
Coastal Work Release Center [8] (CoWRC)	16	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	71	158	N/A	158	N/A
MacDougall Youth Correction Center (MYCC)	15	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	463	240	192.9	472	98.1
Palmer Work Release Center (PWRC)	14	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	95	50	190.0	75	126.7

Source: Office of Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Operations Quarterly Capacities Report, June 30, 1983; Board Reports of the Division of Resource and Information Management, July, 1982 - June, 1983.

[1] Design capacity is the planned capacity of the facility at time of construction or acquisition, modified as appropriate to include subsequent changes resulting from add-on construction, major renovations, etc.

[2] The Safe and Reasonable Operating Capacity, after meeting approval of the Budget and Control Board, was adopted in March, 1983, by the Board of Corrections.

[3] Cross Anchor Correctional Institution officially opened March 1, 1983, and will be fully operational by October, 1983. The average population shown was computed based on the number of days CACI was operational, and since this was not for the entire fiscal year, the average daily population as a percentages of design and safe and reasonable capacities are not computed.

[4] The reception and evaluation component at Perry Correctional Institution provides intake services for the Appalachian Region.

[5] Stevenson Correctional Institution was formerly the Watkins Pre-Release Center. The average shown was computed based on the number of days SCI was operational. For the period July 1, 1982 to May 31, 1983, and prior to being renamed SCI, the old WPRC's average daily population was 216.

[6] This is a newly constructed facility, scheduled to open July 5, 1983.

[7] This center serves as a regional intake service center for both the Midlands (Division of Institutional Operations/Minimum Security and Medium/Maximum Security) and Coastal Regions. The design capacity and FY 1983 average shown for MR&E includes both the MR&E proper (capacity 112) and the leased portion of the Columbia City Jail (capacity 80).

[8] This facility's design capacity increased substantially due to the addition of two new dormitories (which yielded 96 beds). A lack of funds to adequately staff this new addition at the beginning of the fiscal year resulted in a phased-in increase of inmates during the latter part of FY 1983. Therefore, a comparison of the average daily population and design capacity would not be meaningful.

FIGURE 2

LOCATIONS OF SCDC INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

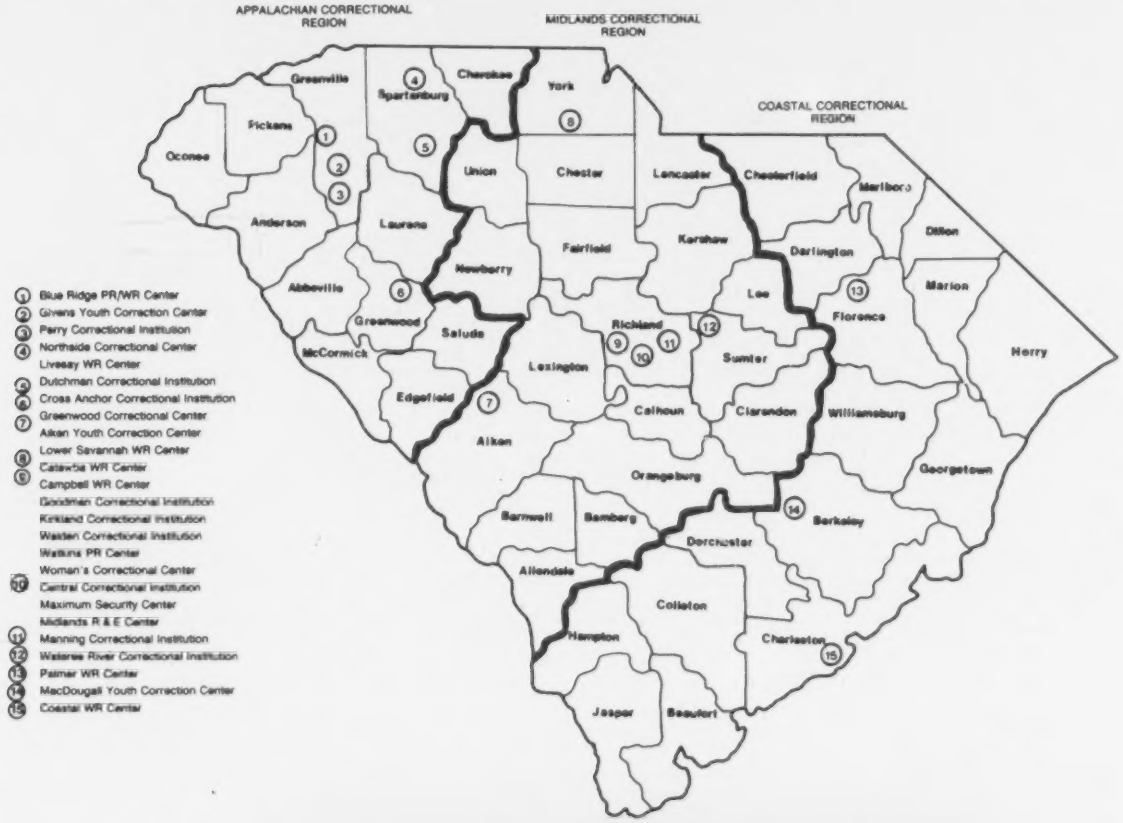

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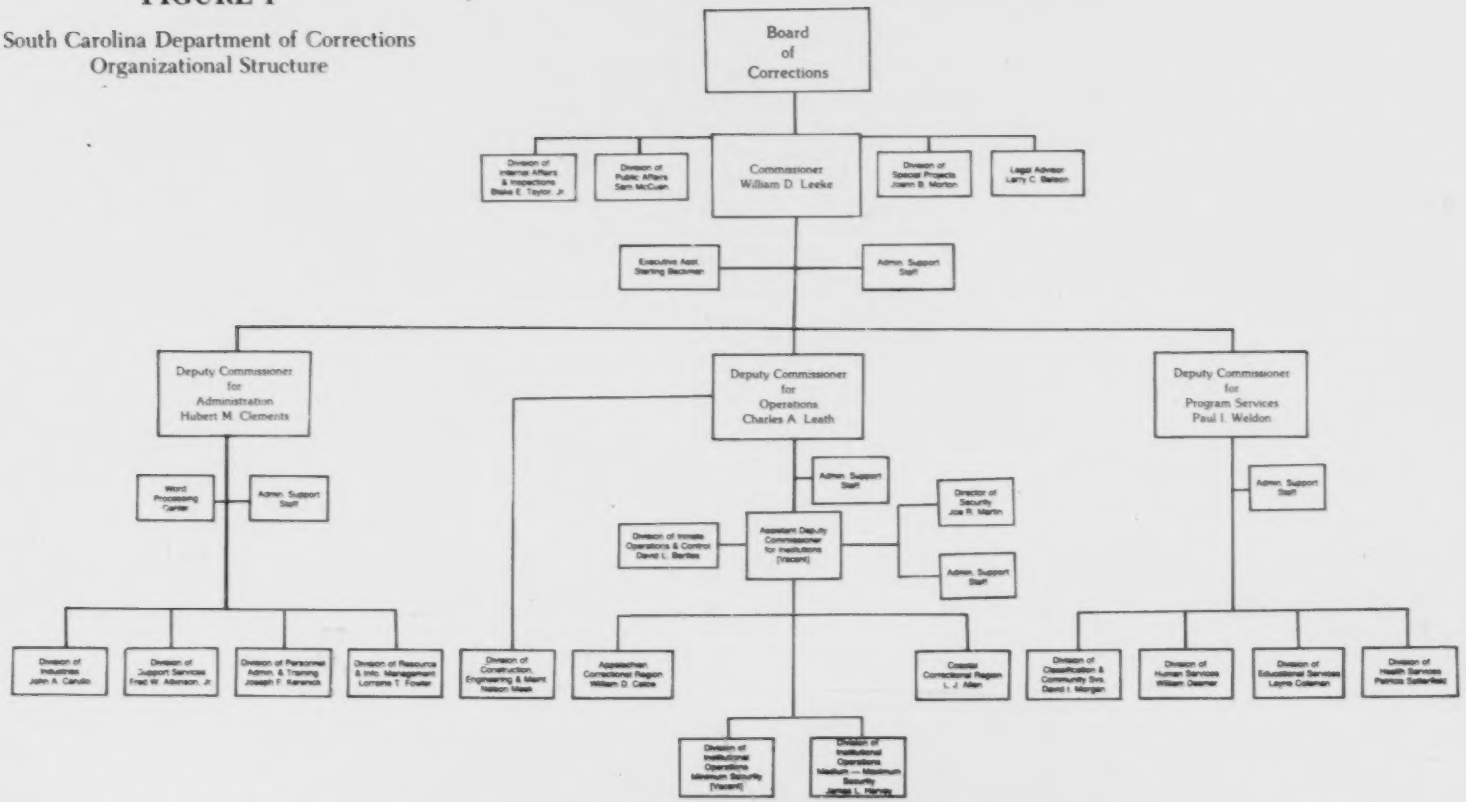
FIGURE 1

South Carolina Department of Corrections
Organizational Structure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Division of Public Affairs Sam McCuen
Commissioner William D. Leeke
Division of Special Projects Joann B. Morton
Legal Advisor Larry C. Batson
Executive Asst. Sterling Beckman
Admin. Support Staff
Deputy Commissioner for Administration Hubert M. Clements
Deputy Commissioner for Operations Charles A. Leath
Deputy Commissioner for Program Services Paul I. Weldon
Word Processing Center
Admin. Support Staff
Admin. Support Staff
Director of Security Joe R. Martin
Division of Inmate Operations & Control David L. Bartles
Assistant Deputy Commissioner for Institutions (Vacant)
Admin. Support Staff
Admin. Support Staff
Division of Industries John A. Cerullo
Division of Support Services Fred W. Atkinson, Jr.
Division of Personnel Admin. & Training Joseph F. Kennedy
Division of Resource & Info. Management Lorraine T. Fowler
Division of Construction, Engineering & Maint. Nelson Mass
Appalachian Correctional Region William D. Catoe
Coastal Correctional Region L. J. Aiken
Division of Classification & Community Svs. David I. Morgan
Division of Human Services William Dekmar
Division of Educational Services Layne Coleman
Division of Health Services Patricia Satterfield
Division of Institutional Operations Minimum Security (Vacant)
Division of Institutional Operations Medium — Maximum Security James L. Harvey

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TABLE 1

INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Institutions/Centers	Key to Location Map (Figure 2)	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Average Daily Population (ADP) FY 1983	Design Capacity [1]	ADP as Percentage of Design Capacity	Safe & Reasonable Operating Capacity [2]	ADP as Percentage of Safe & Reasonable Capacity
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION								
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center (BRPR/WRC)	1	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	187	143	130.7	180	103.9
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution [3] (CACI)	6	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	269	528	N/A	528	N/A
Dutchman Correctional Institution (DCI)	5	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	708	528	134.1	528	134.1
Givens Youth Correction Center (GYCC)	2	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	145	68	213.2	102	142.2
Greenwood Correctional Center (GCC)	7	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	89	48	185.4	72	123.6
Livesay Work Release Center (LiWRC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	89	96	185.4	96	92.7
Northside Correctional Center (NCC)	4	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	218	174	125.3	212	102.8
Perry Correctional Institution[4] (PCI)	3	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up—includes inmates undergoing reception processing	1,006	576	174.6	768	131.0
DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS/ MINIMUM SECURITY								
Aiken Youth Correction Center (AYCC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17-21—primarily Youthful Offenders 17-25	315	224	140.6	253	124.5
Campbell Work Release Center (CWRC)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	151	100	151.0	100	151.0
Catawba Work Release Center (CaWRC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	78	86	90.7	96	81.2
Goodman Correctional Institution (GCI)	10							
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit	—	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily geriatric/handicapped inmates	110	138	79.7	136	80.9
Women's Work Release Unit	—	Minimum	Female, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release and employment programs	70	49	142.8	51	137.2
Lower Savannah Work Release Center (LSWRC)	8	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	69	45	153.3	48	143.8
Stevenson Correctional Institution [5] (SCI)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	211	129	163.6	152	138.8
Walden Correctional Institution (WCI)	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—primarily trustee grade inmates	260	150	173.3	152	171.0
Wateree River Correctional Institution (WRCI)	13	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	585	456	128.3	492	118.9
Watkins Pre-Release Center (WPRC) [6]	10	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	N/A	144	N/A	144	N/A

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Corrections in South Carolina has evolved, over the years, from county-operated prison systems to state administered institutions and from a single state penitentiary to a network of penal facilities throughout the State. The following summary of significant developments and events in this evolution during the last several decades provides a perspective for the current efforts of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.[5]

Dual Prison System and Creation of SCDC

As a humane alternative to cruelties which had prevailed under county supervision of convicts, in 1866 the General Assembly passed an act which transferred the control of convicted and sentenced felons from the counties to the State and established the State Penitentiary. Although the Act stripped the counties of their responsibility for handling felons, shortly thereafter the counties' demands for labor for building and maintaining roads prompted the reversal of this provision; and by 1930 county supervisors assumed full authority to choose to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State. This dual prison system of State administered facilities and local prison and jail operations resulted in inequitable treatment of prisoners, and criticism of the system was widespread.

In the midst of the political and legal developments concerning State and county jurisdiction over convicts, the State Penitentiary expanded to a network of penal facilities throughout the State and experienced changes reflecting the evolution of correctional philosophy to include educational and vocational training along with productive work programs. Despite notable improvements, overcrowding and mismanagement prevailed; as a result, the State correctional system was reorganized, and the Department of Corrections was created through legislative action in 1960. But the autonomy of the State and local systems remained intact, and the dual prison system continued.

Problems inherent in the dual prison system became increasingly evident as crime soared in the 1960's. The most critical problems were related to the absence of adequate planning and programming, inefficiency of resource utilization and inequitable distribution of services. Therefore, system reform of the total adult corrections system in South Carolina was necessary.

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[5] For greater details of these developments and events, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

Consolidation of the South Carolina Adult Corrections System

While the problems of the dual prison system and the need for system reform had long been recognized, the major impetus for reform of the South Carolina adult corrections system was the 1973 Adult Corrections Study conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP). The major recommendations of this study were the elimination of the dual prison system in favor of a consolidated state system and regionalization of SCDC operations. Under the proposed consolidated system, the State would be responsible for all long-term adult offenders, ensuring their humane treatment, providing confinement, programs and services close to their home communities. Under the proposed regionalization, the State would be divided into ten correctional regions, and a regional corrections coordinating office, headed by a regional administrator, would be established in each region. The regional corrections coordinating office would be responsible for administration of all SCDC facilities in the area, including the development, coordination and support of regional correctional programs in their respective regions, and for coordination with the Department's central headquarters. Such regionalization was designed to provide for improved planning, coordination and administration of SCDC operations and to facilitate effective and efficient utilization of local community resources.

While some recommendations in the Adult Corrections Study were modified in the course of implementation, the overall concept was adopted as policy by the State Board of Corrections, and steps were immediately taken to consolidate and regionalize the adult corrections system in South Carolina. The major step toward consolidation was the closure of county prison operations. Legislation passed in June, 1974, gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three months, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the Department. Either voluntarily or through negotiations with SCDC officials, counties began transferring their long-term prisoners to the State and closing their prison operations in May, 1973. The result of this was that for the first time in the history of South Carolina corrections, all prisoners sentenced to more than 90 days were systematically processed and classified through the Department. Many were then returned to local jurisdiction to continue their involvement in publie works programs.

This period in South Carolina saw many of the larger counties move away from the county supervisor form of administration to the county council/county manager system of government. All metropolitan counties except Anderson decided to end their involvement with county prison camps and turned many of the camps over to the Department which

sorely needed additional room for its growing number of state prisoners. It continued to be permissible, of course, for any county to operate its own prison camp, provided the facility met certain basic standards. This local option was carried out when the Department through agreement with the jurisdiction's governing body designated the facility to be suitable to house state inmates. Since May 1, 1973, 28 counties have closed their prisons or converted them to other use. As of June 30, 1983, only 11 counties operate prisons as separate facilities. Other counties operate combined facilities for detainees and sentenced inmates, county jails, correctional centers, overnight lockups, detention centers and/or law enforcement centers.

The assumption of county prisoners and closing of many local prison systems enabled the Department to take steps toward the ultimate regionalization of SCDC operations. One of the major steps toward implementation of regionalization was the alignment of contiguous planning districts into correctional regions. Continual in-house study of the geographic distribution of offenders and cost-benefit analysis of resource utilization resulted in the Department's decision in FY 1975 to reduce the proposed number of correctional regions from the ten originally recommended by the Adult Correctional Study to four. Further in-depth examination of regionalization was undertaken as an integral part of the Ten Year Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan developed in FY 1977. The distribution of SCDC facilities throughout the State, the commitment trends of the inmate population, the Department's manpower and financial resources and the capital improvement requirements, suggested that the Department further reduce the number of correctional regions from four to three. This reduction was implemented; and by the end of FY 1979, three correctional regions — Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal — were established and became fully operational through regional coordinating corrections offices. As of January 1, 1980, all 32 of the Department's facilities were assigned under the administration of regional administrators through the regional corrections coordinating office in each of the correctional regions. Subsequently, however, because of budgetary constraints, it was necessary to close the Midlands Regional Office on May 14, 1981. The region remained as a geographical area only, and the institutions of that region were, by degree of security, either placed under the central agency Divisions of Institutional Operations: Minimum or Medium-Maximum Security.

Population and Financial Crisis in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976

SCDC's efforts to regionalize were made more difficult by the fact that this occurred during a time of unprecedented increases in crime in South

Carolina, as well as throughout the nation. As a result of increasing crime, the counties' transfer of inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, the Department experienced an unprecedented influx of offenders through the State corrections system during FY 1975. The number of inmates under State jurisdiction on June 30, 1975, (5,658) was 53% higher than on the same date the previous year (3,693). There was also an increase of more than 30% in the *average* daily population from FY 1974 to FY 1975 (from 3,542 to 4,618). However, this percentage increase was surpassed during FY 1976 when the average daily population under SCDC jurisdiction (6,264) increased by 35.6% over the FY 1975 figure, the largest known yearly increase in average daily population in SCDC history. Such increases in the number of inmates under State jurisdiction have been among the severest in the nation, as indicated by a nationwide survey of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. The State offender commitment rate was also ranked third highest in the nation in 1975. Another survey showed that South Carolina experienced the nation's second highest percentage increase in state inmate population between January 1, 1975, and January 1, 1976. Between those two dates, SCDC population jumped by 38% as compared with an 11% increase in the total U. S. incarcerated population in state and federal prisons.

The dramatic increases in inmate population in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 resulted in intensified overcrowding in SCDC facilities as well as a constant strain on the Department's financial resources. The Department was forced to focus primary attention on solving the problems of overcrowding and limited financial resources. Short-term and long-range strategies directed toward overcoming either or both problems have involved renovation of existing facilities; realignment of existing space use; acquisition of additional facilities; expanded use of designated facilities; revision of Youthful Offender institutional release policies; revision of fiscal policies and procedures; introduction of economizing measures; revision of capital improvement plans; implementation of the Extended Work Release Program as an alternative to continued incarceration, and implementation of an Earned Work Credit Program, providing reduction in time to serve for inmates participating in productive work.

Inmate Population FY 1977-82

Partly as a result of SCDC's implementation of program alternatives to incarceration and partly because of a stabilization of commitments to the correctional system, the dramatic population increase in Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 did not persist in subsequent years. Inmate population

continued to increase but at a moderate rate, and in FY 1977-81 stabilization in the population level was witnessed. However, this population stabilization did not continue in FY 1982 when the average daily population increased 6.5% over Fiscal Year 1981. This trend continued in FY 1983 as the average daily population increased 9.2% over the previous fiscal year. (Table 3, page 46, shows the average inmate population for Fiscal Years 1967-1983.)

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS FY 1983

Due to a continuation of past trends of increasing inmates and overcrowding, FY 1983 was highlighted by the passage of prison control measures which would provide relief in the future. SCDC facilities' overcrowding conditions were aggravated in FY 1983 with a record admission level and a 9.2% increase in average daily population over the previous year. Although total design capacity was increased by the end of the fiscal year as 753 beds were added, there was no significant relief during the year. Shortages of operating funds delayed the opening of 240 beds and the freeze of capital funds delayed the construction of the 576-bed Francis Lieber Correctional Institution, all of which were originally scheduled for completion in FY 1983; the utilization of local designated facilities had apparently stabilized at its optimum/maximum; and the supervised early release/furlough program as authorized in the 1981 Community Corrections Act continued to be under court injunction during most part of the year. Under such adverse conditions as well as the threats of court intervention (overcrowding conditions at SCDC facilities being challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union), SCDC received an exemption from the 3.5% budget cut imposed on all state agencies in March, 1983. More significantly, as attention focused on incarceration costs and the need for prison population control, the legislature passed the Prison Emergency Overcrowding Powers Act and a Supervised Furlough statute. Although these provisions, passed in June, 1983, did not provide relief during the fiscal year, it is anticipated that they will have significant impact in reducing SCDC facility population to a manageable level. Details of these developments and highlights of various divisions and programs for FY 1983 are presented in the following:

Inmate Population Gain

In Fiscal Year 1983, SCDC's average daily inmate population increased by 9.2%, the largest yearly rate of increase in five years. The daily average inmate population under SCDC jurisdiction was 9,392, which was 790 more than that of FY 1982. Of the average number, 8,151 were housed in SCDC facilities, 558 in designated facilities, 528 in community programs

(extended work release, supervised furlough or provisional parole); and the remaining 155 were housed in other state non-SCDC facilities by special assignments, (the Governor's Mansion, Criminal Justice Academy, and State Hospital, etc.). Since SCDC facilities' total design bedspace averaged at 6,085, they were operating at 134% of design capacity.

SCDC's total inmate count continued to rise; on June 30, 1983, the core base population (excluding YOA pre-sentence and non-death row safekeepers) numbered 9,697 which is 684 (7.6%) higher than the core base population count of 9,013 on June 30, 1982. On June 30, 1983, 8,443 were actually housed in SCDC facilities with a total design capacity of 6,581. The facilities, therefore, were 128% full. The year-end count increase was attributed by a 9.4% increase in admissions over Fiscal Year 1982. The 6,378 inmates admitted this Fiscal Year was the largest number ever admitted to SCDC.

Suspension of Construction Projects

While SCDC inmate population gains were at a five year high and prison overcrowding continued, SCDC's expanded bedspace projects were delayed because of a capital improvement freeze/shortage in operating funds. As a result, the following high priority construction projects scheduled for FY 1983 were suspended: a 96-bed addition to the Women's Correctional Center; the multi-purpose buildings at Perry Correctional Institution, Dutchman Correctional Institution, and Cross Anchor Correctional Institution; the out-patient clinic for the Appalachian Region; and the Food Service and Industries Warehouse upgrading. Because of a projected budget deficit, the opening of the new 144-bed Watkins Pre-Release Center was postponed until FY 1984. Accordingly, based on funds released, only the following projects were started during the fiscal year: a 96-bed Psychiatric Unit at Kirkland; and the upgrade of the SCDC Laundry and the Wateree Dairy. Cross Anchor Correctional Institution originally scheduled for operation in July, 1982, was finally opened on March 1, 1983, with four out of five 96-bed units occupied.

As the economy improved, the Budget and Control Board on May 28, 1983, approved the funds/expenditures for renovating the State Park Correctional Center (formerly State Park Health Center) and for constructing the 576-bed Francis Lieber Correctional Institution (originally scheduled to be completed at the end of FY 1983).

Supervised Furlough Under the 1981 Community Corrections Act

A program expected to reduce bedspace was the Supervised Furlough Program authorized by the Community Corrections Act of 1981 (Article 9, Chapter 13 of Title 24, 1978 Code, as amended) as an alternative to

continued incarceration. The program was intended to permit carefully screened and selected SCDC inmates to be placed on furlough under the supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections' (DPCC) for the purpose of pre-release, secure employment, and living arrangements or obtaining rehabilitation services. The program was initiated on September 1, 1981, but did not relieve bedspace demand as expected. Accordingly, the Parole and Community Corrections Board approved an emergency program called the Supervised Conditional Release Program in May, 1982.

Whereas the Supervised Conditional Release Program was interpreted to be under the purview of the Community Corrections Act, its legitimacy was challenged on the grounds that it infringed on the judge's power to set sentences and/or altered sentences. In May, 1982, the Fifth Circuit Court ruled that the Parole and Community Corrections Board exceeded the authority given to it by the Community Corrections Act and stopped the Board from releasing any inmate through the Supervised Conditional Release Program. This injunction was later extended to include Supervised Furlough. In February, 1983, the Circuit Judge ruled that the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections as well as the Parole and Community Corrections Board were in contempt of court for the continued release of inmates under the Supervised Furlough Program. The order of injunction against the Supervised Conditional Release Program and the Supervised Furlough Program and the contempt of court order were appealed to the State Supreme Court. On July 11, 1983, the high court reversed the decision of the Circuit Court in both cases.

Amidst the legal challenges, placement of inmates on the Supervised Furlough Program was greatly diminished, and only 130 SCDC inmates were still on Supervised Furlough, on June 30, 1983.

Supervised Furlough Program Amended by General Assembly

With uncertainty over the outcome of the court injunction and appeal concerning the Supervised Furlough program, legislation was introduced in the General Assembly during FY 1983 to facilitate program implementation to relieve overcrowding. The amended Supervised Furlough legislation passed by the General Assembly was signed into law by the Governor on June 13, 1983. Specifically, Section 24-13-710 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina was amended to provide a Supervised Furlough Program for first-time or second-time offenders committed to SCDC with a total sentence of over one but not more than five years for crimes other than murder, armed robbery, criminal sexual assault, assault and battery with intent to kill, drug trafficking, or kidnapping. The program will allow these eligible offenders to be placed on furlough under the supervi-

sion of state probation and parole agents with the privilege of residing in an approved residence and continuing treatment, training, or employment in the community until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence, whichever is earlier. Additional requirements for program placement include but are not limited to the following: maintaining a clean disciplinary record for at least six months prior to consideration for placement on the program; demonstrating a general desire to become a law abiding member of society, and having an identifiable need for and willingness to participate in authorized community-based programs and rehabilitation services. This program was later administratively designated as the Supervised Furlough I Program.

Section 24-13-720 of the same legislation provides a Supervised Furlough Program for offenders who are not serving a life sentence and are within six months of the expiration of their sentence. Similarly, these offenders must not have committed the crime of murder, sexual assault, assault and battery with intent to kill, armed robbery, kidnapping, or drug trafficking and must have maintained a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to eligibility for placement on the program. Unlike Supervised Furlough I, sentences of these offenders can exceed five years. This program was later administratively designated as the Supervised Furlough II Program.

The Supervised Furlough II Program was to become operational immediately after passage of the bill because it qualifies a greater number of inmates for Supervised Furlough and would have greater community acceptance because eligible inmates would already be within six months of the expiration of their sentence. The Supervised Furlough I Program was expected to be implemented approximately six months after the Supervised Furlough II Program becomes operational. It was anticipated with the passage of the Act, approximately 250 SCDC imates could be immediately released to supervision under Supervised Furlough II.

Prison Overcrowding Powers Act

In FY 1982, to provide relief in prison overcrowding, SCDC had recommended to the General Assembly the passage of a Prison Overcrowding Bill which would authorize the Governor to declare a prison overcrowding state of emergency when the population of the prison system exceeds design capacity for 30 consecutive days and to empower the Governor and Corrections Board to provide remedies via the advancement of release dates of non-violent offenders by 90 days. The drafted Act was introduced and passed by the Senate, but the legislative year ended while the Act was still on the House's calendar.

In FY 1983, the bill was reintroduced and was supported by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs in the Governor's Office and the Prison

Overcrowding Project in the State Reorganization Commission. The original language was modified with "safe and reasonable capacity" substituting for design capacity. After reviewing SCDC facility bedspace and considering various safety factors, the Board of Corrections on March 8, 1983, adopted a "safe and reasonable operating capacity" of 7,630 (which at that time was 20% over the designed capacity) for SCDC institutions. The "safe and reasonable operating capacity" was later certified by the Budget and Control Board on July 12, 1983.

The "Prison Overcrowding Powers Act" was passed by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor on June 16, 1983. The Act provides that the Board of Corrections report to the Governor when the "safe and reasonable operating capacity" has been exceeded for at least 30 consecutive days and request a state of emergency be declared. The Governor, after receiving the report from the Board of Corrections and receiving a concurring report from the Board of Parole and Community Corrections, can either declare a prison overcrowding state of emergency, declare that no emergency exists, or take no action. If a prison overcrowding state of emergency commences, the Governor can advance release dates of non-violent offenders (i.e., excluding habitual offenders and those who committed Murder, Armed Robbery, Sexual Assault, Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill, Kidnapping, or Trafficking in Illegal Drugs) from 30 to 90 days. The advancement of release dates will also apply to inmates admitted to the Department of Corrections during the prison overcrowding state of emergency. Inmates with sentences of 92 to 270 days will have their release dates advanced at a rate of one day for every two days of sentence term in excess of 90 days, with a maximum advancement equal to the amount of advancement of the release dates of prisoners with 271 days or longer. After the declaration of emergency, the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections must weekly certify to the Governor the prison population for each day of the preceding week. The Governor shall declare the state of emergency terminated upon notification that the prison population has not exceeded the "safe and reasonable operating capacity" for seven consecutive days. It is anticipated that in Fiscal Year 1984 the "Prison Overcrowding Powers Act" along with the revised Supervised Furlough Program will be a useful alternative to reduce overcrowding in South Carolina's institutions.

Exemption from Budget Cuts

In February, 1983, the Budget and Control Board, faced with the possibility of a deficit at the end of the fiscal year, announced that all state agencies would have to cut their budgets by 3.5%. SCDC, unable to control an increasing admission flow from the courts and confronted with class action suits challenging prison overcrowding conditions, requested

an exemption from the budget cuts. To absorb a 3.5% budget cut (equivalent to $2 million), the Department would have had to lay off 300 probationary employees, delay the opening of Cross Anchor Correctional Institution until FY 1984, and close three operating facilities. The Budget and Control Board acknowledged the gravity of the situation and SCDC was exempted from the overall budget cut with only administrative costs reduced by $165,000.

Earned Work Credit Program (EWCP)

SCDC's overcrowding situation would have been much worse had it not been for the impact of the Earned Work Credit Program and the Extended Work Release Program in reducing inmate population. The EWCP was authorized as part of the Litter Control Act signed into law by the Governor on May 5, 1978. In addition to providing for the use of inmates for litter control and removal, the Act amended Section 24-13-230 of the 1976 S. C. Code of Laws, and authorized SCDC's Commissioner to allow a reduction of time served by inmates assigned productive duty. Earned Work Credits were to be awarded on the basis of performance on the assigned job as well as the classification level. The job levels and the credits for a full-time job requiring more than four hours work a day are as follows:

Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.
Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.
Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.
Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Those assigned to part-time jobs, requiring up to four hours each work day, can earn one-half of the amount of credits shown above.

During FY 1983, an average of 8,561 inmates (or 91 percent of the SCDC average daily population) were engaged productively on jobs and earning credits toward their time to serve. An additional 1,368 inmates, on the average, worked on jobs but due to their sentence category were not eligible for motivational work credits as specified by the Litter Control Act. Among those eligible for motivational work credit, a total of 634,048 motivational work credits were earned during this period for a productivity average of 74 credit days per inmate. These credits ultimately will result in an early release date for each of these inmates at an average of 57 days per 100 credit days earned for those released with sentence served and 100 days per 100 credit days for those paroled. A detailed breakdown of the daily average of inmates in each job assignment and the total and average numbers of work credits generated by each job during this period is presented in Table 27 in the Statistical

Section, pages 102 through 113. The profile of inmates at each job level of productive work close to the end of FY 1983 was as follows:

Level	Full Time	Part Time	Number of Inmates
2 (One day credit for each two days worked)	2,899	1	2,900 (29.9%)
3 (One day credit for each three days worked)	1,981	22	2.003 (20.6%)
5 (One day credit for each five days worked)	1,208	34	1,242 (12.8%)
7 (One day credit for each seven days worked)	921	204	1,125 (11.6%)
Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*	2,427	—	2,427 (25.0%)
TOTAL	9,436	261	9,697

* Youthful Offenders working and inmates on pre-release do not earn credits. Inmates undergoing transfer, reception and evaluation processing, or administrative disciplinary action are unassigned.

The Earned Work Credit Program was conceived as a strategy to stabilize inmate population, thereby controlling the spiralling long-term capital improvements and operating costs. Although the program has been authorized for only four years and was fully operational for about 4½ years through the end of FY 1983, the effects of earned work credits had already impacted on the SCDC population level and operational costs through the reduction in time served of released inmates. Between July 1, 1982, and June 30, 1983, 5,709 inmates were released from SCDC. Out of that number 3,674 inmates (64%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Act.[6] Collectively, these 3,674 released inmates had their time reduced by 432,175 inmate days (or an average of 118 days per inmate affected). Thus, due to Earned Work Credit provisions, the average decrease in bedspace needs was 1,184. The

[6] Of the remaining 2,035 inmates released, 467 had earned work credits totalling 12,360 but because of a combination of circumstances were not affected in their release eligibility.

population count on June 30, 1983, would have been 1,209 higher without the provisions of the Litter Control Act authorizing earned work credits. Using the FY 1983 average daily cost per inmate of $20.09 of state funds (or $20.60 of total funds) the reduction of time served of the 3,674 released inmates generated a saving (or reduced the need) of $8,682,392 in state funds (or $8,902,801 in total funds).

The total impact of the Earned Work Credit Program since its inception on May 5, 1978 has been tremendous. Since the program became operational on July 3, 1978, 24,693 inmates have been released from SCDC. Of this number 14,175 inmates (57%) had their time served reduced as a result of this program. These 14,175 released inmates had their time reduced by 1,235,468 inmate days (or an average of 87 days per inmate affected). Using the average daily cost per inmate, for the period FY 82-83, of $20.09 of state funds (or $20.60 of total funds) the reduction of time served of the 14,175 released inmates generated a savings (or reduced the need) of $24,820,552 in state funds (or $25,450,641 in total funds).

Extended Work Release Program (EWRP)

Since legislative authorization on June 13, 1977, the EWRP has continued to facilitate the placement of eligible inmates in communities residing with family sponsors, thereby relieving work release bedspace for other inmates. Amended June 15, 1981, selection criteria for the EWRP now provides the exceptional regular work release resident, convicted of a first and not more than a second offense, the opportunity of residing with an approved community sponsor and to be gainfully employed in the community.[7] Extended work release participants must have satisfactorily participated in regular work release, exhibited a desire to become a law-abiding citizen, and satisfied other standardized procedures set forth by departmental policy. Participants on EWRP are responsible to the assigned work release centers and are required to reimburse SCDC $21.00 a week for supervision.

During FY 1983, 722 inmates were placed on EWRP; 425 successfully completed the program and were released or paroled from SCDC, 111 were transferred to other programs, whereas 65 were terminated for rule violations. The number of inmates in the program averaged 234 during the fiscal year and on June 30, 1983, 295 program participants were residing with community sponsors rather than being housed in SCDC facilities.

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[7] Before the amendment, only inmates convicted of non-violent crime were allowed to participate in the EWRP.

Health Services

In FY 1983, amid increasing demand for Health Services and rising costs, SCDC's Division of Health Services placed emphasis upon stretching the health care dollar to the maximum extent possible while still maintaining a high level quality of care as required by Federal Court decisions. Economy measures included strict controls and constraints in all purchasing, development and publication of a drug formulary, development of a state contract for pharmaceuticals, and establishment of a General Medical Clinic for in-house review of cases prior to outside referral.

A contract was signed between the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the Department of Mental Health to utilize the fifth floor of the Byrnes Clinical Center as an acute medical and surgical unit for the hospitalization of SCDC inmates. Although the Department of Mental Health is responsible for providing health care, SCDC has the responsibility of providing security for the unit.

Expansion efforts included the construction of a two-chair dental clinic, a new medical records office and an additional examination room at Perry Correctional Institution. Additionally, development began at CCI for the first of eight planned satellite mental health units which will provide intermediate level regionalized care to disturbed inmates. Construction was also begun on the 96-bed crisis-oriented psychiatric facility to serve the department statewide.

An evaluation of the health care system was done by the consultant firm of Carter-Gobel Associates with funding provided by the National Institute of Corrections. The study found the system to be essentially sound, but 60 specific recommendations were made in areas where still further improvements could be made. By the end of the fiscal year, over half the recommendations had been completely implemented.

Staff levels were increased throughout health services, and additional physicians were employed at major institutions to provide afternoon health coverage. Health fairs were implemented to promote the wellness concept.

Direct health care costs rose from $5,104,866 in FY 1982 to $6,715,774 in FY 1983. Per capita health care costs rose from $593 in FY 1982 to $715 in FY 1983. As last year, the most significant contributing factor was the sharp increase in outside physicians' fees and hospital fees. In FY 1982, physicians' fees and hospital fees amounted to $410,155 and $748,227, respectively. This year these figures rose to $782,363 and $1,082,983. As the year ended, plans were being formulated with the Governor's office to enlist the cooperation of the community in an effort to slow these sharply rising costs.

Correctional Industries and Farming Operations

SCDC's industries experienced continued improvements in sales and a diversification of production in FY 1983 despite prevailing general adverse economic conditions. Industry sales for Fiscal Year 1983 showed a 4.5% increase from $3,311,121 to $3,461,421. A proviso to the Fiscal Year 1983-84 Appropriations Act was recommended by SCDC allowing Correctional Industries to sell its products on the open market of the State of South Carolina provided they were sold through wholesale or jobbers. This will broaden the Department's share of the current market and should result in major increases in industry sales in the future. Additionally, the Division of Industries agreed upon a one-year contract with the South Carolina Department of Mental Health for laundry service. This agreement also required that funds must be made available to renovate the present laundry at Manning Correctional Institution. The division also began installation of processing equipment at Cross Anchor Correctional Institution in order to establish a metal refinishing and restoration facility.

The Division of Industries' Agricultural Branch provided Food Service with 100% of the agency's requirement for pork and milk. Pork production averaged 46,300 pounds live weight per weight, which was a 12% increase over pork production in FY 1982. Milk production averaged 36,500 gallons per month. In May, 1983, Capital Funds were released so that the first phase of the new dairy complex at Wateree could begin.

Personnel Administration and Training

Significant developments in personnel administration during the fiscal year were improved security scheduling techniques, the merger of the Department's payroll system with the Comptroller General's, new automated training record system, introduction of a new employee performance appraisal, intensive training for the Emergency Response Teams, establishment of agency-wide job description files, a comprehensive affirmative action plan, and the planned implementation of Police Officer Retirement for agency personnel.

While staff shortages still exist, continued improved scheduling techniques and better data/information have allowed the institutions to better manage holiday compensatory time and overtime hours during the past fiscal year. A special request for a 180-day limit from the Budget and Control Board is still in effect so that employees can take compensatory time without forfeiture.

In January, 1983, the merger of SCDC's and the Comptroller General's payroll systems was accomplished. All agency payroll checks are now

written by the Comptroller General, and employees are paid bi-monthly rather than the former 26 periods.

A new automated training record system will enable the agency to better document personnel training within the institutions and divisions. This automated documentation will aid efforts toward accreditation of institutions.

A new employee performance appraisal process called Employee Performance Management System was developed for the agency under State and Personnel Division Guidelines. All employees of the agency were scheduled for training in these new policies and procedures, and the system should be fully operational by the beginning of next fiscal year.

The Emergency Response Teams within the agency continue to have more comprehensive and intensive training. Mock emergencies were conducted this year to make the training more realistic. The Emergency Response Unit was called to an institution for its first hostage situation in June of this fiscal year. The response by the negotiation team worked well in practice, and the hostage was released after approximately four hours of negotiations.

This year all job descriptions of agency departmental classifications were inventoried and job description files established at each institution and division. This will ensure that employees in all agency positions have their own job descriptions and duties more readily available for review at the institution or job site.

A new, more comprehensive Affirmative Action Plan for the agency was approved by the South Carolina Human Affairs Commission. Separate affirmative action plans were written and approved for each institution. This year's plan was part of a "model" development phase in cooperation with the South Carolina Human Affairs Commission. The actual operational plans are being set for implementation in 1984.

The Department approved a plan to place all of its employees on the Police Officer Retirement System. Over the next several fiscal years as monies are available to implement this plan, employees with high inmate contact jobs will be placed in the first priority group for conversion to the Police Officer Retirement System. Other priority groups of employees with lesser inmate contact are being developed, and these employees will be placed on the retirement system later. Within the various priority groups continuous service will be the other factor used in determining which employees go on the plan first, second, third, etc.

Division of Human Services

The Division of Human Services provides appropriate specialized institutional service to inmates. The Division is responsible for needs

assessment, developing funding sources for special needs, and coordinating service delivery with external social agencies. Among the major accomplishments in FY 1983 was the evaluation of a mental health delivery system, a drug education course, expansion of the Special Learning Unit, and completion of a chapel at McDougall Youth Correction Center.

A comprehensive special study of the mental health delivery system at CCI was conducted, and resulted in a written evaluation along with recommendations for improving the system.

SCDC and the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse jointly developed a ten-hour Drug Abuse Education Course for inmates.

Plans were developed for the facility move of the Special Learning Unit from Kirkland Correctional Institution to Stevenson Correctional Institution. Along with this move, guidelines were developed for expanding the program to serve an increased number of clients and a broader range of developmental disability problems. The new program will be the Habilitation Unit for the developmentally disabled.

Functional Unit Management

As an innovative approach to inmate management, the South Carolina Department of Corrections implemented a Functional Unit Management System at Kirkland Correctional Institution (KCI) in October, 1982. Under this system (initiated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and adopted by other states) KCI was divided into three units operating semi-autonomously within the confines of the institution. The inmate's living areas and staff office areas were placed together in a small self-contained unit. In this environment the staff work in close contact with a smaller group of inmates and are better able to familiarize themselves with inmates and their problems. Functional Unit Management, by decentralizing the administration of programs, is anticipated to deliver services to inmates with improved efficiency, better utilized staff resources, and improve the staff's ability to work with inmates.

During the eight-month implementation at Kirkland Correctional Institution, Functional Unit Management received positive response among staff, officers, and inmates. Accordingly, other SCDC facilities were considering adopting this approach to inmate management.

Death Row

As set forth by S. C. Law, for those persons convicted of murder and sentenced to death, the SCDC has the responsibility of "providing a death chamber and all necessary appliances for inflicting such penalty by electrocution" (Section 24-3-540, S. C. Code of Laws). Since the amend-

ment and passage of the current death penalty law in June, 1977, SCDC has been housing these inmates on Death Row at CCI as safekeepers for the county. During the year, SCDC received seven inmates to Death Row, and at the end of the fiscal year, there was a total of 27 on Death Row. Of this number, 15 were white and 12 were black; all were male and sentenced for murder. Their ages ranged from 21 to 48, with an overall average of 29. They were engaged in varying stages of the appeals process with an average stay on Death Row of 2 years, 7 months.

Since reinstatement of capital punishment in 1977, SCDC has received 32 Death Row inmates but no executions have been carried out. Five were removed from the Death Row count: three had their death sentences commuted to life; and one was retried, found not guilty, and released from SCDC; and one died as a result of homicide.

GRANT ASSISTANCE DURING FY 1983

Action Grants through the Division of Public Safety Programs, Office of the Governor:

- Prison population forecasting to pay for transportation for one employee of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to attend a workshop on the titled subject: $430 for September 1, 1982 to September 30, 1982.

Through the South Carolina State Department of Education:

- Chapter I (formerly Title I) to supplement and upgrade educational programs within the South Carolina Department of Corrections for youths under 21 years of age: $338,025 for July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983.
- Direct service delivery (Public Law 94-142) to provide special education for the handicapped (learning disabilities), age 21 and under: $40,000 for July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983.
- Adult Basic Education to hire teachers and furnish supplies for basic education programs at multi-grade levels: $153,645 for July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983.
- Chapter II (formerly Title IV, Part B) to furnish instructional materials and equipment at the institutional library to enhance educational programs: $5,537 for October 1, 1982, to June 30, 1983.
- Vocational Education Act (VEA) to provide vocational training to the underprivileged and furnish skills to prepare them for beneficial employment upon release: $222,354 for July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983.

Through the S. C. State Library Board:

- Library Services — Title IV-B to supplement library services at institutions by providing reading material for inmates: $13,000 for October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982.
- Library Services — Book collection improvement for the South Carolina Department of Corrections' libraries: $16,000 for October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983.
- Project VIA/Book Collection Improvement — To purchase materials to support the literacy programs at four institutions: $5,000 for October 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983.

Through the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education:

- Combination Welding to CCI to train 30 inmates in welding skills: $31,933 for October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983.
- Manpower Services Transition to provide counseling and other services to Youthful Offenders at AYCC in preparation for transition into the labor market: $41,331 for October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983.
- Multi-Skill Training Project to provide instruction in brick masonry and carpentry to 90 inmates at KCI: $60,790 for October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983.

CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) through the Governor's Office:

- CETA Services — (a combination of Linkage and Transition Services of previous years) to supplement the 30-day work release program and assist incarcerated offenders to attain a comprehensive transition into the labor market: $193,601 for October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983.
- CETA — Title III for a comprehensive, individualized and employability development program for women offenders: $15,963 for October 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983.

Through the National Institute of Corrections:

- Health Care System Evaluation to provide contractual consultant services to study the health care services at a minimum of five South Carolina Department of Corrections' facilities: $13,575 for May 1, 1982 to January 15, 1983.
- Inmate Grievance Program to reinforce the inmate grievance system by developing a state-wide training program: $7,000 for June 15, 1983 to December 15, 1983.

Through the U. S. Department of Justice:

- SANCR (State Assistance for National Corrections Reporting) Program — To fund a program for the improvement of the National Prisoner Statistics Reporting Program: $8,160 for September 30, 1982 to September 29, 1983.

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DURING FY 1983[8]

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections
Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections
Semi-Annual Statistical Report
Inmate Guide
Youthful Offender Services Information Guide
Community Services Information Guide
Community Services Resident Guide
Defined Minimum Program for the Palmetto Unified School District Number One Within the South Carolina Department of Corrections

Newsletters/Pamphlets

The *Intercom*, quarterly newsletter prepared by the Division of Public Affairs
About Face, bi-monthly newsletter prepared by the Department of Corrections' inmates
"We Think You Ought to Know . . .," prepared by the Division of Public Affairs

Special Reports

Employee Adjustment Committee Manual
Budget Presentation, Fiscal Year 1983-84
Model Policies and Procedures Manual for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina: Type I
Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina: Type III Facility-County Prison
Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina: Type II or IV Facility — City, County or Combined Jail/Prison
Operation Get-Smart: An Inside View Of Crime And Imprisonment
How to Improve Your Life (Student Manual)

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[8] For previous SCDC publications and documents, see previous SCDC Annual Reports.

SCDC Inmate Grievance Procedure Training Manual

Problem Resolution Committee Information and Training Manual (Kirkland Correctional Institution)

Ten-Year Permanent Improvements Plan for Fiscal Years 1983-84 Thru 1992-93

Community Center Procedures Manual

A Guide to Work Release Center Accounting

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

Detailed inmate statistics are presented on pages 44 to 115. Tables 7 to 13 therein delineate the characteristics of inmates admitted to SCDC during FY 1983. Tables 14 to 23 describe the inmate population in SCDC at the end of FY 1983. Tables 24 to 26 pertain to inmates released from SCDC during FY 1983. The following provides an overview of inmate population flow and characteristics.

Average Population and Facility Occupancy in FY 1983

- During FY 1983, on an average daily basis, SCDC had 9,392 incarcerated inmates under its custody. For every 100 inmates, 87 were housed in SCDC facilities, 6 in Designated Facilities, and 7 were placed in other locations.
- SCDC's average daily population in FY 1983 had a significant increase of 9.2% from that of FY 1982.
- SCDC facilities continued to be overcrowded in FY 1983, even though total design capacity had increased by 753 beds by fiscal year end. Overall, SCDC facilities were housing about one and one-third times the number of inmates they were designed to hold.
- Individually, Givens Youth Correction Center was the most overcrowded, housing over twice its design capacity. In contrast, based on the safe and reasonable capacity, Walden Correctional Institution was most overcrowded (almost one and three fourths its rated capacity).
- Based on design capacity, in only 3 of the 26 SCDC facilities was there a lack of overcrowding on an average daily basis; based on the safe and reasonable capacity, the number of facilities increased to 5.

Profile of Inmates Admitted to SCDC During FY 1983

Of the 6,378 admissions recorded by the Correctional Information System during FY 1983, their profile was as follows:

- For every 100 inmates admitted, 41 were white male, 52 non-white male, 3 white female and 4 non-white female.
- Thirty-eight (38) out of every 100 inmates admitted were from the Appalachian Region, 35 from the Midlands Region, and 27 from the Coastal Region.
- The most common offenses[9] among admissions were: Larceny (26 out of 100 inmates admitted were convicted of this offense), Dan-

[9] In the case of multiple offenders, only the most serious offense is counted.

gerous Drugs (11/100), Burglary (9/100), Traffic Offenses[10] (7/100), Robbery (7/100), and Assault (7/100).

- The average age for inmates admitted in FY 1983 was 27 years 10 months (two months older than FY 1982 admission). Generally as groups, non-whites were somewhat younger (one to two years) than whites, and males were slightly younger than females (4 to 9 months).
- For every 100 inmates admitted, 17 were 19 years of age or younger and 51 between 20 to 29 years of age (more than half, therefore, were 30 years of age or younger).
- Inmates admitted in FY 1983 had an average sentence of 4 years and 8 months. (This average is one month lower than that in FY 1982.)
- Generally, non-white male admissions had longer average sentences than white males (5 years 1 month for the former, 4 years 8 months for the latter). Noted differences in offenses/nature of crimes may contribute to variations in sentence. Female admissions had shorter average sentences than males.
- For every 100 admissions, 17 had a YOA sentence and 31 had a sentence of a year or less. The number of YOA's increased slightly in FY 1983 (128 more), and the percentage of admissions with YOA sentences increased. Admissions in the one year or less category increased (153 more in FY 1983).

Profile of Inmates in SCDC As of June 30, 1983

There was a total of 9,697 inmates in SCDC as of June 30, 1983 (684 or 7.6% more than approximately the same date a year ago). The characteristics of these inmates were as follows:

- For every 100 inmates in SCDC, 39 of them were white males, 56 non-white males, 2 white females and 3 non-white females.
- There were about the same proportion of non-white males in the system on June 30, 1983 (56%), as there were on June 30, 1982 (57%). Proportionally, white males did not vary and remained at 39%.
- Out of every 100 inmates, 17 were in AA custody, 45 in A, 30 in B, 4 in C, and 3 in M, and 1 in protective. The custody grade composition had no major difference from that on June 30, 1982.
- Most common offenses for inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1983, were: Larceny (23 out of every 100 inmates were convicted of this offense), Robbery (17/100), Homicide (14/100), Burglary (9/100), Assault (7/100), and Dangerous Drugs (7/100).[11]

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[10] Including Driving Under the Influence.

[11] Because of the relatively fast turnover with short sentences, the leading offenses for the inmate population in SCDC on specific dates were somewhat different from those for

- The average age among all inmates in SCDC on June 30, 1983, was 29 years (28 years 11 months a year ago). This average was slightly higher for females (29 years 5 months). Non-white males were younger than their white counterparts (28 years 7 months and 29 years 7 months, respectively).
- The average sentence of the SCDC inmate population on this date was 11 years 8 months. For the non-white males, the average was 12 years 4 months, as compared to 11 years 1 month for white males. White females had an average sentence of 8 years 4 months; non-white females, 7 years 2 months.
- There were more YOA's in SCDC on June 30, 1983 than a year ago (884 or 9.1% versus 801 or 8.9%). There was, also, an increase in the number of lifers (748 (7.7%) on June 30, 1983 versus 717 (8.0%) a year ago).
- On June 30, 1983, there were relatively more non-white males (8.0%) than white males (7.7%) in the life category, whereas, there were more white males (10.8%) than non-white males (7.7%) in the YOA sentence category. The number of non-white female versus white females in the same categories were comparable (Life: 19 vs. 18, and YOA: 20 vs. 22, respectively).

Statistics on Inmates Released from SCDC During FY 1983

During FY 1983, SCDC released 5,709 inmates. Out of every 100 inmates released, 16 were youthful offenders paroled by the Youthful Offender Branch of SCDC's Division of Classification and Community Services; 26 were paroled by the Probation, Parole and Pardon Board; 33 had served the maximum term of their sentence after consideration for good time credits; and 21 were placed on probation. The remaining 4 were released upon paying a fine or appeal bond or death.

- For every 100 inmates released, over half (54) served one year or less while two served ten or more years. The average time served for all inmates released was 1 year and 11 months.

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admission cohorts. Traffic offenses which carry relatively short sentences were the fourth leading (most common) among admissions cohorts, but ranked number 10 among offenses for the inmate population as of June 30, 1983. Only 2.4% of inmate population as of that date were convicted of traffic offenses.

TABLE 2

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1960-1983
(CALENDAR YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	Special Placements[1]	In Designated Facilities[2]	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1960	2,073	...	...	2,073	...	...
1961	2,132	...	...	2,132	59	2.9
1962	2,226	...	...	2,226	94	4.4
1963	2,304	...	...	2,304	78	3.5
1964	2,378	...	...	2,378	74	3.2
1965	2,396	...	...	2,396	18	0.8
1966	2,287	...	...	2,287	−109	−4.6
1967	2,333	...	...	2,333	46	2.0
1968	2,362	...	...	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	...	...	2,519	157	6.7
1970	2,705	...	...	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	...	...	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	...	...	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	...	...	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,907	24	...	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,079	26	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,039	25	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,590	28	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,798	40	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979	6,860	179	703	7,742	179	2.4
1980	7,165	184	670	8,019	340	4.4
1981	7,290	304[3]	628	8,222	203	2.5
1982	7,956	493	590	9,039	817	9.9
1983[3]	8,241	763	543	9,547	508	5.6

[1] This category of inmates do not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and have increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented — Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Program (in 1982). Special placements included those inmates assigned to the Governor's Mansion, State Park Health Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole.

[2] Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

[3] Average calculated from January - June population figures.

FIGURE 3

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(Calendar Years 1960-83)

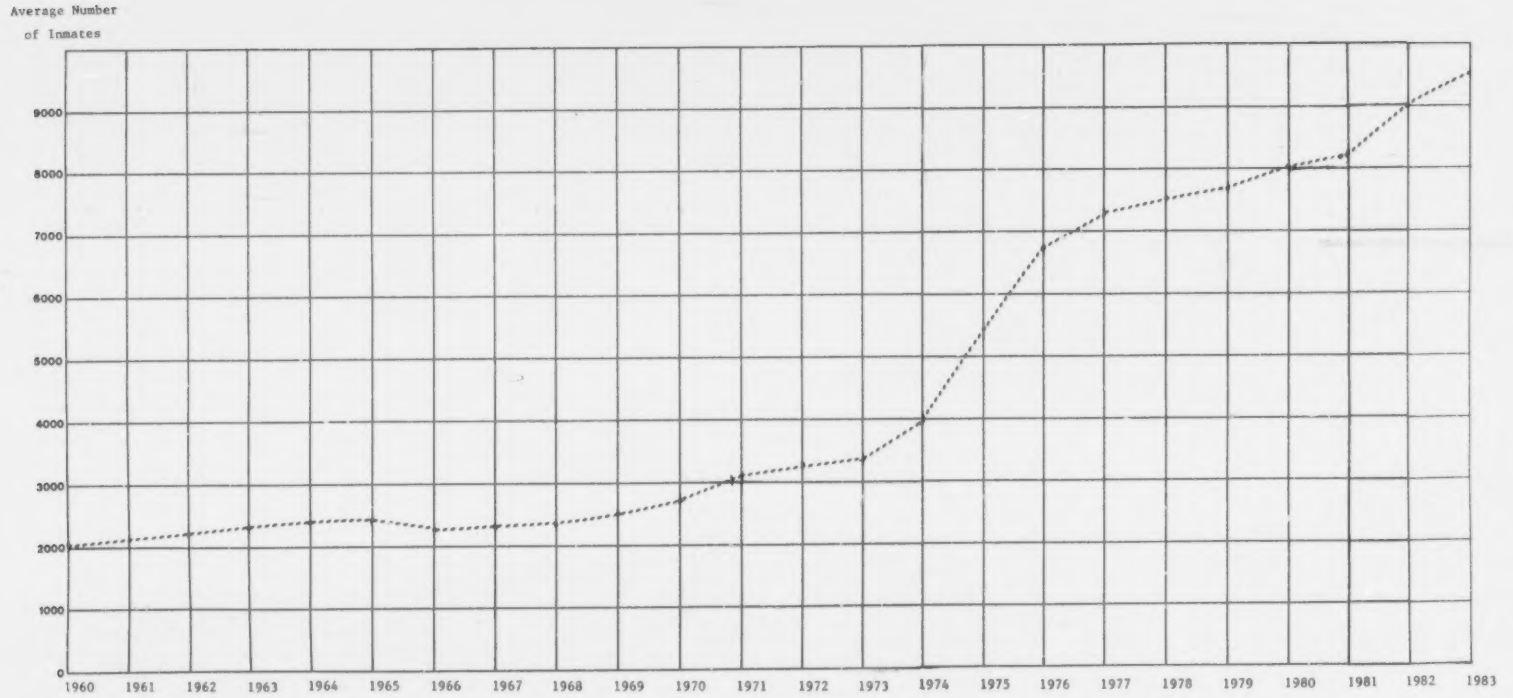


FIGURE 4

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
(Fiscal Years 1967-83)

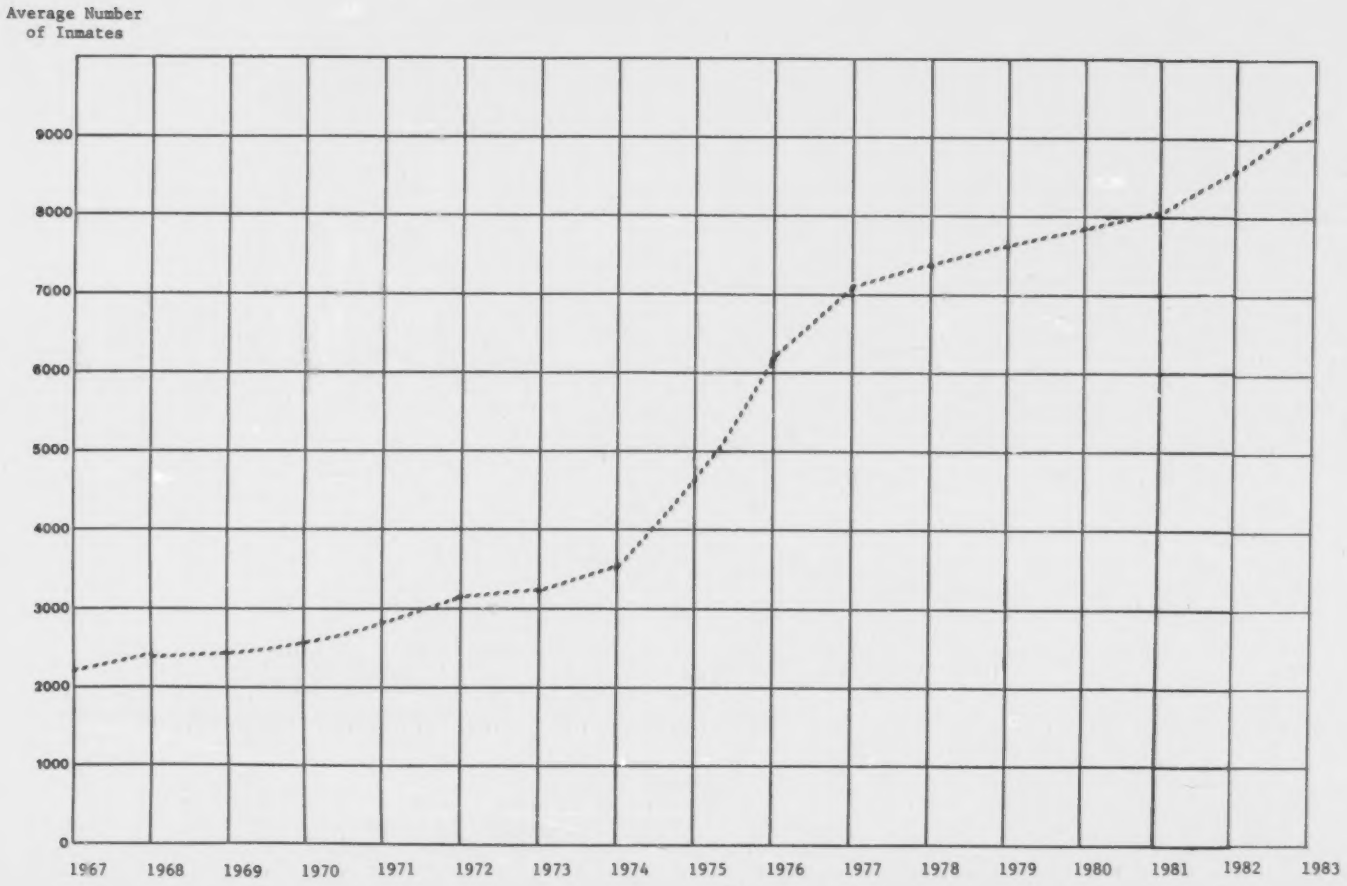
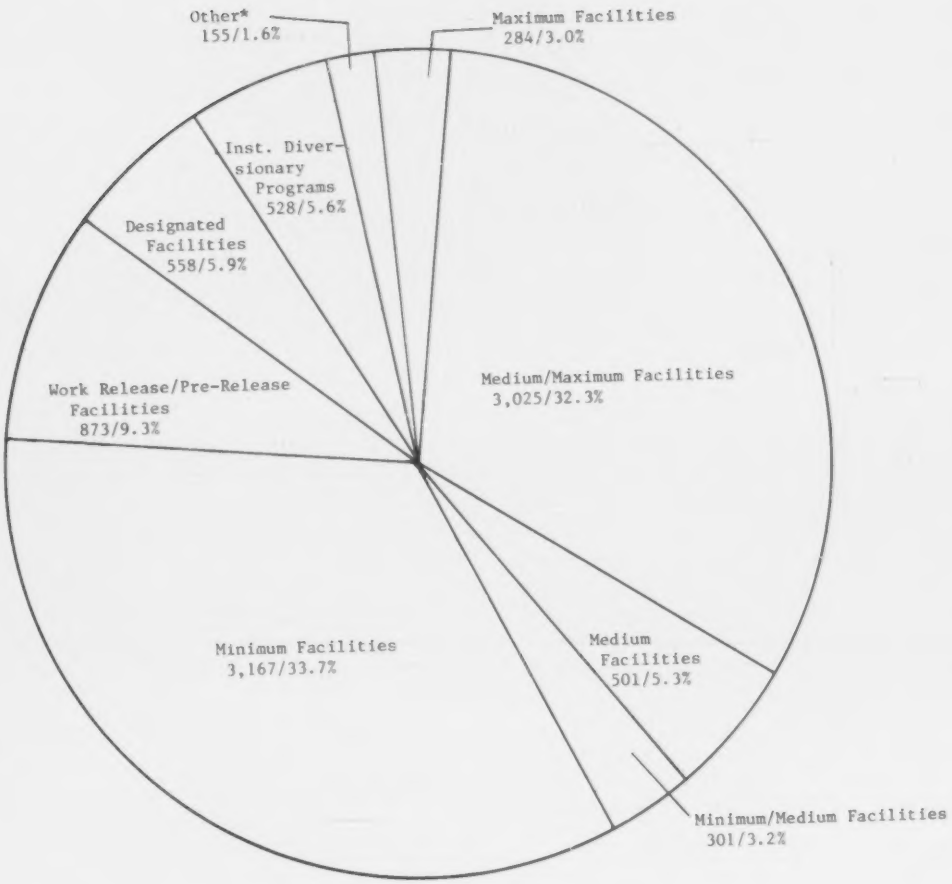


FIGURE 5

LOCATION OF AVERAGE SCDC INMATE POPULATION FY 1983



*A listing of these special placements is given in Table 3.

TABLE 4

PER INMATE COSTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FISCAL YEARS 1973-1983[1]

Fiscal Year	Based on State Funds Spent		Based on All Funds[2] Spent	
	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs	Annual Per Inmate Costs	Daily Per Inmate Costs
1973	$2,419	$ 6.63	$3,145	$ 8.62
1974	2,886	7.91	3,707	10.16
1975	3,430	9.40	4,147	11.36
1976	3,322	9.10	4,102	11.24
1977	3,384	9.27	4,075	11.16
1978	4,114	11.27	4,826	13.22
1979	4,796	13.14	5,488	15.03
1980	4,995	13.65	5,666	15.47
1981	6,067	16.62	6,489	17.78
1982	6,765	18.53	7,110	19.48
1983	7,332	20.09	7,520	20.60

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities, institutional diversionary programs or other non-SCDC locations.

[2] That is, state and federal funds and other revenues.

FIGURE 6

ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS OF SCDC

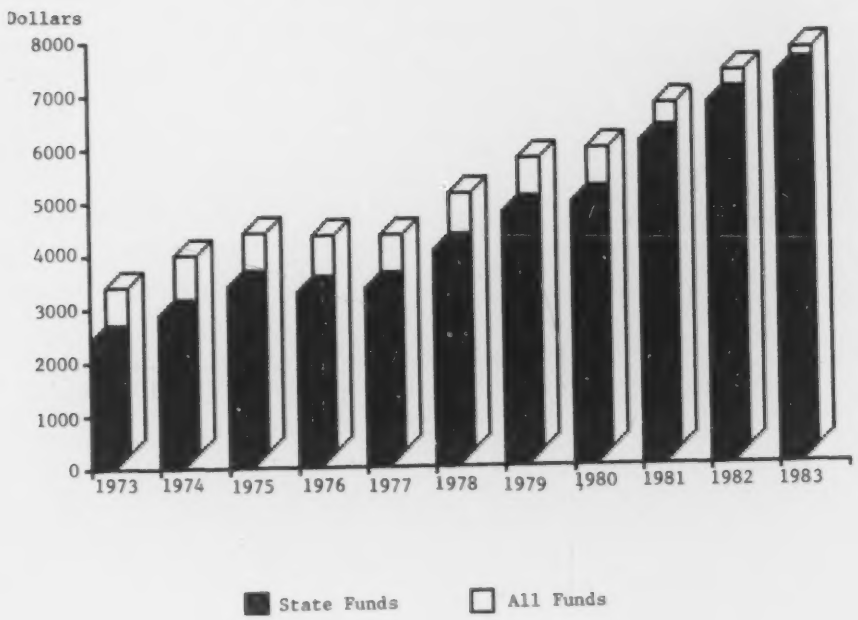


TABLE 5

EXPENDITURES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FY 1983

Office	Total Expenditures*
1. Office of the Commissioner (Includes Legal Advisor, Divisions of Special Projects, Public Affairs, and Internal Affairs and Inspections)	$ 1,073,609.00
2. Administration (Includes Divisions of Industries, Support Services, Personnel Administration and Training, and Resource and Information Management)	5,169,225.00
3. Operations (Includes Divisions of Inmate Operations and Control, Construction, Engineering and Maintenance, and the Appalachian, Midlands and Coastal Correctional Regions)	44,606,043.00
4. Program Services (Includes Divisions of Classification and Community Services, Educational Services, Human Services and Health Services)	6,350,438.00
Subtotal (Before Fringe Benefits)	57,199,315.00
5. Employee Benefits	6,512,029.00
GRAND TOTAL SCDC	$63,711,344.00

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

* Includes state appropriations, federal funds and other revenues; excludes capital improvement expenditures.

TABLE 6

ADMISSIONS TO AND RELEASES FROM SCDC BASE POPULATION DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982-JUNE 30, 1983)

Admissions	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Percent*
New Admissions from Court	5,143	414	5,557	87.1
Indeterminate Sentence (YOA[2])	970	51	1,021	16.0
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	4,173	363	4,536	71.1
Probation Revocations	364	9	373	5.8
Without New Sentence	145	4	149	2.3
With New Sentence	219	5	224	3.5
Parole Revocations	428	13	441	6.9
YOA Without New Sentence	72	1	73	1.2
YOA With New Sentence	8	0	8	0.1
Non-YOA Without New Sentence	255	9	264	4.1
Non-YOA With New Sentence	93	3	96	1.5
Death Row	7	0	7	0.1
Total Admissions	5,942	436	6,378	99.9
Releases				
Expiration of Sentence/Released Less Good Time	1,718	166	1,884	33.0
Placed on Probation	1,133	80	1,213	21.2
Paroled by YOA Board	850	40	890	15.6
Paroled by P&CC Board	1,421	82	1,503	26.3
Other Releases	170	27	197	3.5
Deaths	20	1	22	0.4
Total Releases	5,313	396	5,709	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management
* Percentage is less than 100.0%.

FIGURE 7

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983

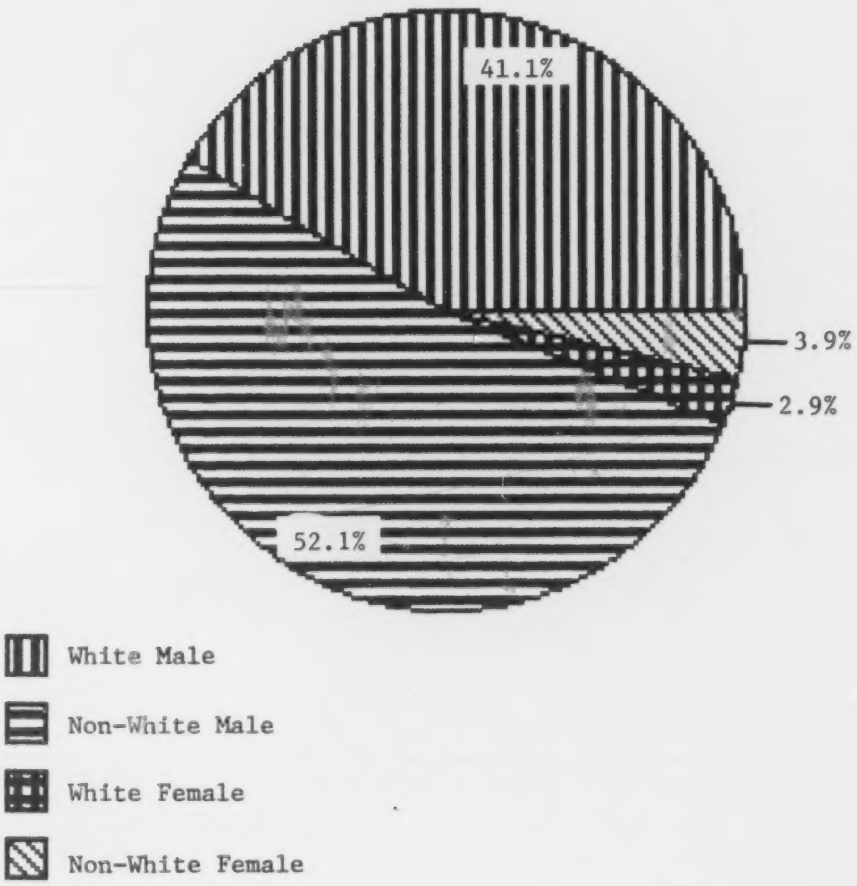


TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
APPALACHIAN REGION	1,170	44.7	1,104	33.3	76	41.6	89	35.4	2,439	38.1	—
Abbeville	20	0.8	20	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	41	0.6	36
Anderson	119	4.5	76	2.3	5	2.7	8	3.2	208	3.3	8
Cherokee	65	2.5	42	1.3	2	1.1	4	1.6	113	1.8	19
Edgefield	7	0.3	30	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	0.6	38
Greenville	448	17.1	494	14.9	30	16.3	49	19.4	1,021	16.0	1
Greenwood	65	2.5	105	3.2	4	2.2	8	3.2	182	2.8	9
Laurens	50	1.9	63	1.9	2	1.1	3	1.2	118	1.8	18
McCormick	1	0.0*	17	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.3	45
Oconee	42	1.6	16	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	0.9	30
Pickens	94	3.6	26	0.8	10	5.4	1	0.4	131	2.0	15
Saluda	5	0.2	14	0.4	2	1.1	0	0.0	21	0.3	44
Spartanburg	254	9.7	201	6.0	21	11.4	15	6.0	491	7.7	3
MIDLANDS REGION	764	29.0	1,244	37.8	75	40.6	112	44.6	2,195	34.3	—
Aiken	116	4.4	91	2.7	9	4.9	13	5.2	229	3.6	7
Allendale	2	0.1	21	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.8	25	0.4	41
Bamberg	14	0.5	31	0.9	0	0.0	3	1.2	48	0.8	32
Barnwell	19	0.7	34	1.0	2	1.1	4	1.6	59	0.9	29
Calhoun	7	0.3	13	0.9	3	1.6	0	0.0	23	0.4	43
Chester	30	1.1	53	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	83	1.3	23
Clarendon	14	0.5	26	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	41	0.6	36
Fairfield	10	0.4	23	0.8	1	0.5	1	0.4	35	0.5	39
Kershaw	20	0.8	20	0.6	3	1.6	2	0.8	45	0.7	34
Lancaster	61	2.3	55	1.6	3	1.6	2	0.8	121	1.9	17
Lee	11	0.4	27	0.8	6	3.3	2	0.8	46	0.7	33
Lexington	77	2.9	57	1.7	8	4.3	2	0.8	144	2.2	13

TABLE 3

SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1967-1983
(FISCAL YEARS)

Year	In SCDC Facilities	Special Placements[1]	In Designated Facilities[2]	Total Under SCDC Jurisdiction	Absolute Change Over Previous Year	Percent Change Over Previous Year
1967	2,287	...	...	2,287	...	...
1968	2,378	...	...	2,378	91	4.0
1969	2,355	...	...	2,355	−23	−1.0
1970	2,537	...	...	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	...	...	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	...	...	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	...	...	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,517	25	...	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,557	25	36	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,671	25	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,392	27	748	7,167	903	14.4
1978	6,677	32	738	7,447	280	3.9
1979	6,761	149	713	7,623	176	2.4
1980	7,003	184	682	7,869	246	3.2
1981	7,190	236	652	8,078	209	2.6
1982	7,635	353	614	8,602	524	6.5
1983	8,151	683	558	9,392	790	9.2

[1] This category of inmates do not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and have increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented — Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). Special placements include those inmates assigned to the Governor's Mansion, Byrnes Clinical Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole.

[2] Since April 1, 1975, suitable county and local facilities have been designated as facilities to hold State inmates as a temporary measure to alleviate overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities.

TABLE 7 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
Newberry	24	0.9	44	1.3	1	0.5	0	0.0	69	1.1	27
Orangeburg	36	1.4	105	3.2	4	2.2	9	3.6	154	2.4	12
Richland	107	4.1	363	10.9	15	8.2	47	18.6	532	8.3	2
Sumter	52	2.0	101	3.0	9	4.9	4	1.6	166	2.6	10
Union	42	1.6	52	1.6	1	0.5	7	2.8	102	1.6	20
York	122	4.6	128	3.8	10	5.4	13	5.2	273	4.3	5
COASTAL REGION	685	26.1	975	29.2	33	17.9	51	20.3	1,744	27.2	—
Beaufort	34	1.3	91	2.7	0	0.0	2	0.8	127	2.0	16
Berkeley	63	2.4	26	0.8	3	1.6	0	0.0	92	1.4	22
Charleston	101	3.8	250	7.5	9	4.9	21	8.3	381	6.0	4
Chesterfield	21	0.8	25	0.8	2	1.1	5	2.0	53	0.8	31
Colleton	15	0.6	28	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.8	45	0.7	34
Darlington	58	2.2	75	2.3	2	1.1	2	0.8	137	2.1	14
Dillon	36	1.4	35	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	73	1.1	26
Dorchester	56	2.1	39	1.2	3	1.6	0	0.0	98	1.5	21
Florence	56	2.1	101	3.0	2	1.1	4	1.6	163	2.6	11

FIGURE 8

INMATE ADMISSIONS BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION DURING FY 1983

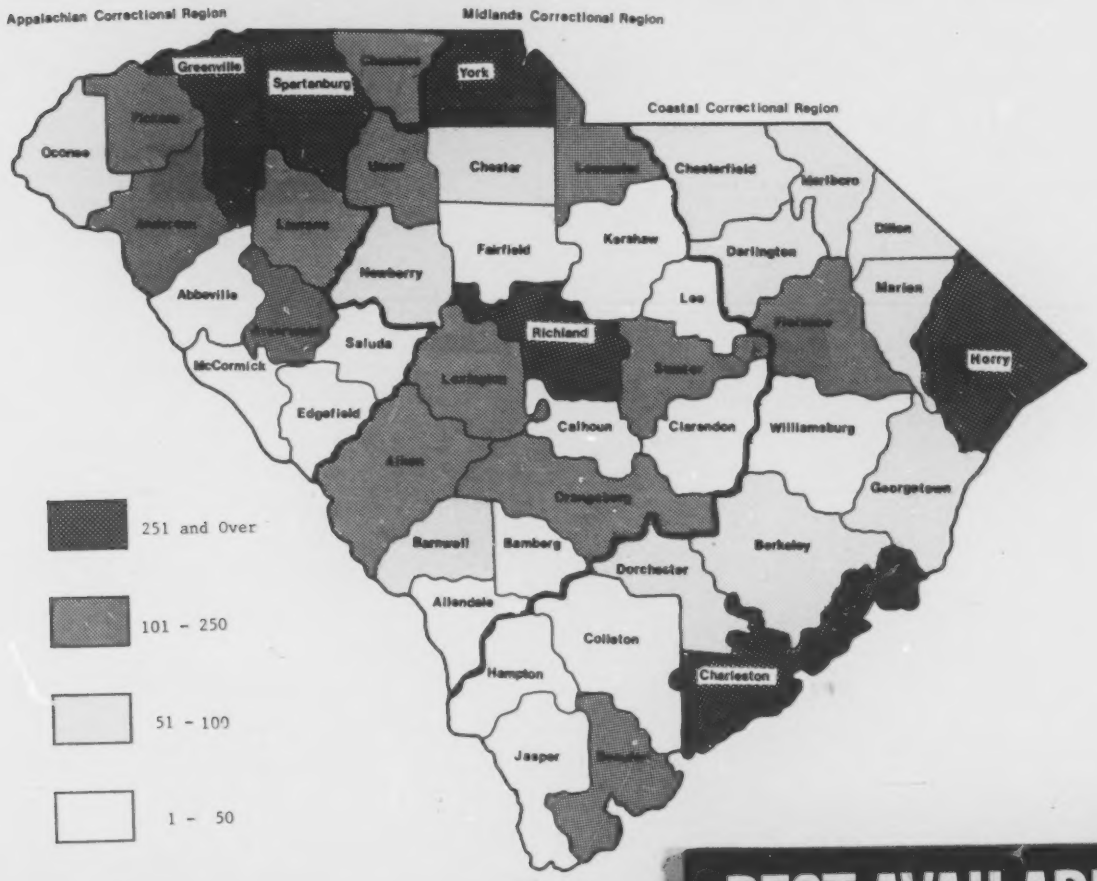


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FIGURE 9

OFFENSES OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983

*Percentage is less than 0.1%

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 7 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		Rank[2]
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	
Georgetown	13	0.5	65	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	79	1.2	25
Hampton	0	0.0	17	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.3	46
Horry	160	6.1	104	3.1	7	3.8	1	0.4	272	4.3	6
Jasper	9	0.3	15	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	25	0.4	41
Marion	31	1.2	44	1.3	2	1.1	5	2.0	82	1.3	24
Marlboro	28	1.1	31	0.9	2	1.1	5	2.0	66	1.0	28
Williamsburg	4	0.2	29	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.4	34	0.5	40
OUT-OF-STATE	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	—
TOTAL	2,619	99.8	3,323	100.3	184	100.1	252	100.3	6,378	99.6	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

TABLE 8

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982-JUNE 30, 1983)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Homicide	103	160	16	17	296	3.2	9
Kidnapping	15	9	0	0	24	0.3	25
Sexual Assault	65	93	2	0	160	1.7	15
Robbery	113	327	5	8	453	4.9	7
Assault	202	321	6	26	555	6.0	6
Arson	34	21	2	4	61	0.7	22
Extortion	1	2	0	0	3	0.0*	32
Burglary	328	480	6	8	822	8.9	3
Larceny	997	1,145	36	91	2,269	24.6	1
Stolen Vehicle	162	151	2	3	318	3.5	8
Forgery and Counterfeiting	78	114	21	21	234	2.5	10
Fraudulent Activities	265	209	96	88	658	7.1	5
Embezzlement	0	2	1	1	4	0.0*	31
Stolen Property	80	122	4	7	213	2.3	11
Damage to Property	64	52	1	6	123	1.3	18
Dangerous Drugs	467	394	69	34	964	10.5	2
Sex Offenses	47	19	0	3	69	0.7	21
Obscene Materials	5	0	0	0	5	0.0*	30
Family Offenses	83	90	4	2	179	1.9	14
Gambling	1	9	0	0	10	0.1	27
Commercialized Sex Offenses	2	0	5	16	23	0.2	26
Liquor	22	16	1	1	40	0.4	24
Drunkenness	109	93	4	7	213	2.3	11

TABLE 8 — Continued

OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982-JUNE 30, 1983)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Obstructing the Police	66	113	3	16	198	2.2	13
Flight/Escape	56	41	1	0	98	1.1	20
Obstructing Justice	28	58	5	10	101	1.1	19
Bribery	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Weapon Offenses	59	75	3	1	138	1.5	16
Public Peace	63	57	4	13	137	1.5	17
Traffic Offenses	388	355	18	6	767	8.3	4
Health/Safety	0	0	0	1	1	0.0*	35
Invasion of Privacy	21	29	0	3	53	0.6	23
Smuggling	2	2	0	2	6	0.1	28
Election Laws	2	0	0	0	2	0.0*	34
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	35
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Crimes Against Persons	3	0	0	0	3	0.0*	32
Property Crimes	4	2	0	0	6	0.1	28
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Public Order Crimes	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	35
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	3,937	4,562	315	395	9,209	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	2,619	3,323	184	252	6,378	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 129.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 9

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983
(JULY 1, 1982-JUNE 30, 1983)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Homicide[3]	105	176	17	18	316	5.0	8
Kidnapping	14	7	0	0	21	0.3	23
Sexual Assault	47	97	1	0	145	2.3	13
Robbery[4]	117	295	5	7	424	6.6	6
Assault	157	247	3	20	427	6.7	5
Arson	28	16	2	2	48	0.8	17
Extortion	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	31
Burglary	201	343	2	7	553	8.7	3
Larceny	683	890	24	67	1,664	26.1	1
Stolen Vehicle	115	114	2	3	234	3.7	9
Forgery and Counterfeiting	66	102	15	14	197	3.1	10
Fraudulent Activities	141	109	44	43	337	5.3	7
Embezzlement	0	1	0	1	2	0.0*	28
Stolen Property	53	92	3	6	154	2.4	12
Damage to Property	33	29	0	5	67	1.0	16
Dangerous Drugs	333	294	39	27	693	10.9	2
Sex Offenses	42	16	0	1	59	0.9	18
Obscene Materials	2	0	0	0	2	0.0*	28
Family Offenses	74	87	3	2	166	2.6	11
Gambling	0	4	0	0	4	0.1	27
Commercialized Sex Offenses	2	0	4	7	13	0.2	25
Liquor	4	5	1	1	11	0.2	26
Drunkenness	75	54	2	2	133	2.1	14
Obstructing the Police	34	64	1	7	106	1.7	15
Flight/Escape	9	16	0	0	25	0.4	21

TABLE 9 (Continued)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982-JUNE 30, 1983)

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Obstructing Justice	9	11	0	0	20	0.3	22
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Weapon Offense	18	30	2	0	50	0.8	19
Public Peace	19	16	1	5	41	0.6	20
Traffic Offenses	221	200	13	5	439	6.9	4
Health/Safety	0	0	0	1	1	0.0*	31
Invasion of Privacy	12	6	0	0	18	0.3	24
Smuggling	0	1	0	1	2	0.0*	28
Election Laws	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	31
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	31
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Crimes Against Persons	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	31
Property Crimes	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	31
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Public Order Crimes	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	31
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES	2,619	3,323	184	252	6,378	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	2,619	3,323	184	252	6,378	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 129.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] Of the total number of inmates sentenced for homicide, 44 (13.9%) were under the mandatory 20-year parole eligibility act. Details of this act are given in Section I of the Appendix, page 131.

[4] Of the total number of inmates who were convicted of robbery, 145 (34.2%) were sentenced under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975, a description of which is contained in Section I of the Appendix, page 131.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 10

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983

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TABLE 10

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982-JUNE 30, 1983)

Sentence Length	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-white			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
YOA	495	18.9	557	16.8	28	15.2	25	9.9	1,105	17.3
3 Months or Less	125	4.8	149	4.5	13	7.1	23	9.1	310	4.9
3 Months 1 Day — 1 Year	463	17.7	574	17.3	41	22.3	68	27.0	1,146	18.0
1 Year	211	8.0	244	7.3	12	6.5	24	9.5	491	7.7
1 Year 1 Day — 2 Years	246	9.4	329	9.9	29	15.8	40	15.9	644	10.1
2 Years 1 Day — 3 Years	225	8.6	305	9.2	20	10.9	19	7.5	569	8.9
3 Years 1 Day — 4 Years	95	3.6	120	3.6	7	3.8	8	3.2	230	3.6
4 Years 1 Day — 5 Years	180	6.9	252	7.6	10	5.4	12	4.8	454	7.1
5 Years 1 Day — 6 Years	89	3.4	111	3.3	2	1.1	5	2.0	207	3.2
6 Years 1 Day — 7 Years	60	2.3	61	1.8	6	3.3	5	2.0	132	2.1
7 Years 1 Day — 8 Years	46	1.8	59	1.8	3	1.6	4	1.6	112	1.8
8 Years 1 Day — 9 Years	40	1.5	47	1.4	2	1.1	1	0.3	90	1.4
9 Years 1 Day — 10 Years	94	3.6	128	3.8	2	1.1	5	2.0	229	3.6
10 Years 1 Day — 20 Years	146	5.6	218	6.6	5	2.7	10	4.0	379	5.9
20 Years 1 Day — 30 Years	46	1.8	89	2.7	2	1.1	0	0.0	137	2.1
Over 30 Years	14	0.5	30	0.9	1	0.5	0	0.0	45	0.7
Life w/10-Yr. Parole Elig.	19	0.7	22	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	42	0.6
Life w/20-Yr. Parole Elig.	21	0.8	25	0.8	1	0.5	2	0.8	49	0.8
Death	4	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1
TOTAL	2,619	100.1	3,323	100.1	184	100.0	252	99.9	6,378	99.9
Average Sentence Length[2]	4 yrs. 8 mos.		5 yrs. 1 mo.		3 yrs. 5 mos.		2 yrs. 6 mos.		4 yrs. 8 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

FIGURE 11

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983

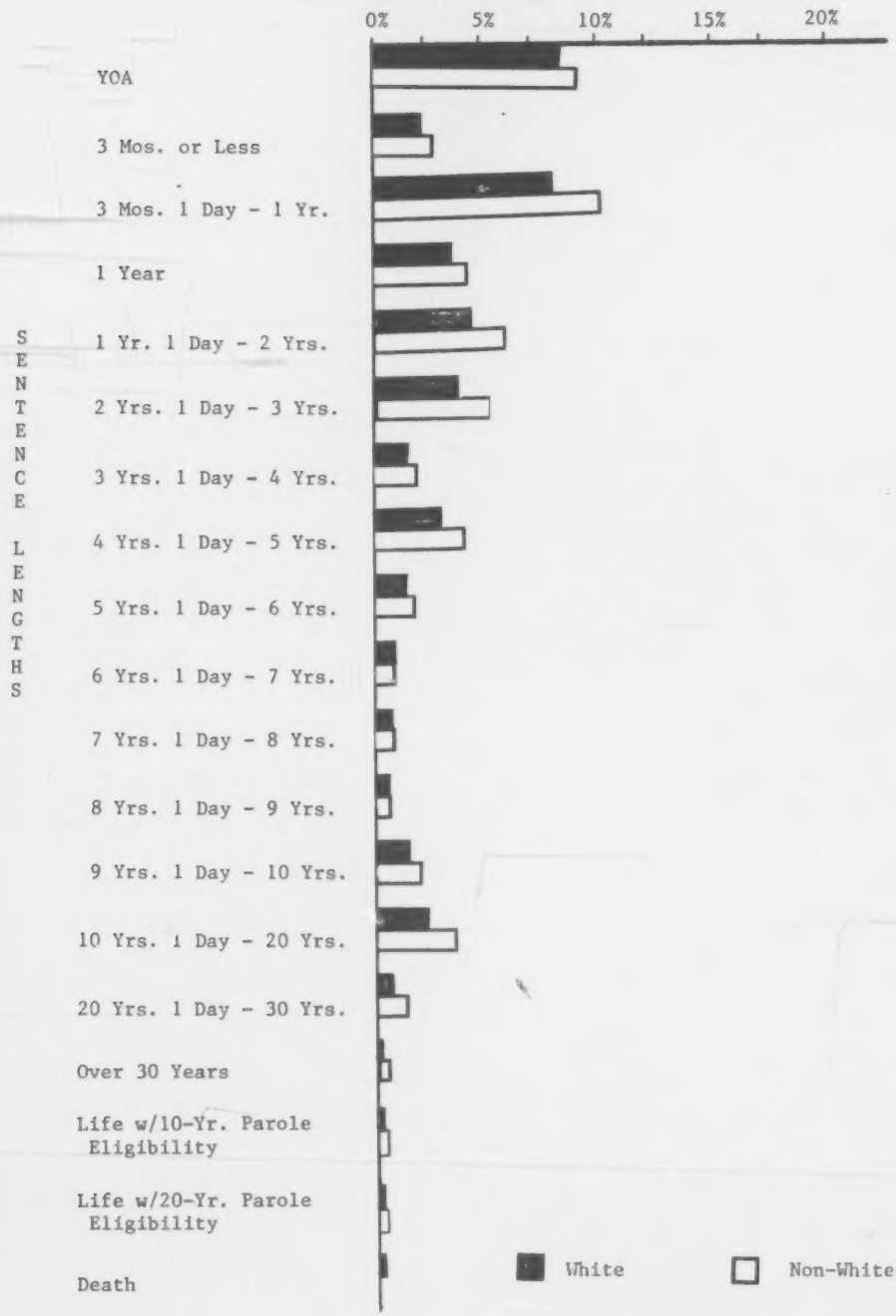
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
SENTENCE LENGTHS
YOA
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Yr.
1 Year
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Years
Life w/10-Yr. Parole Eligibility
Life w/20-Yr. Parole Eligibility
Death
White
Non-White

FIGURE 12

AGE GROUPS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983

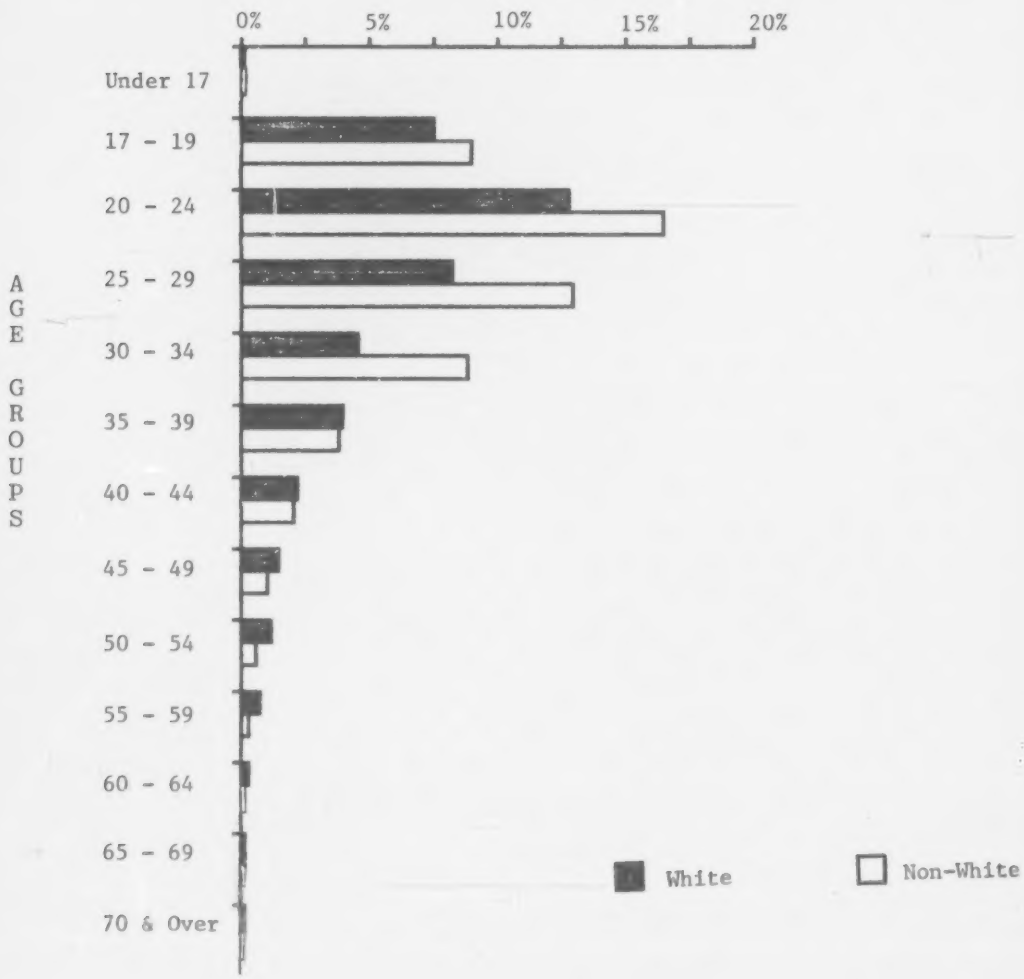

FIGURE 13

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983

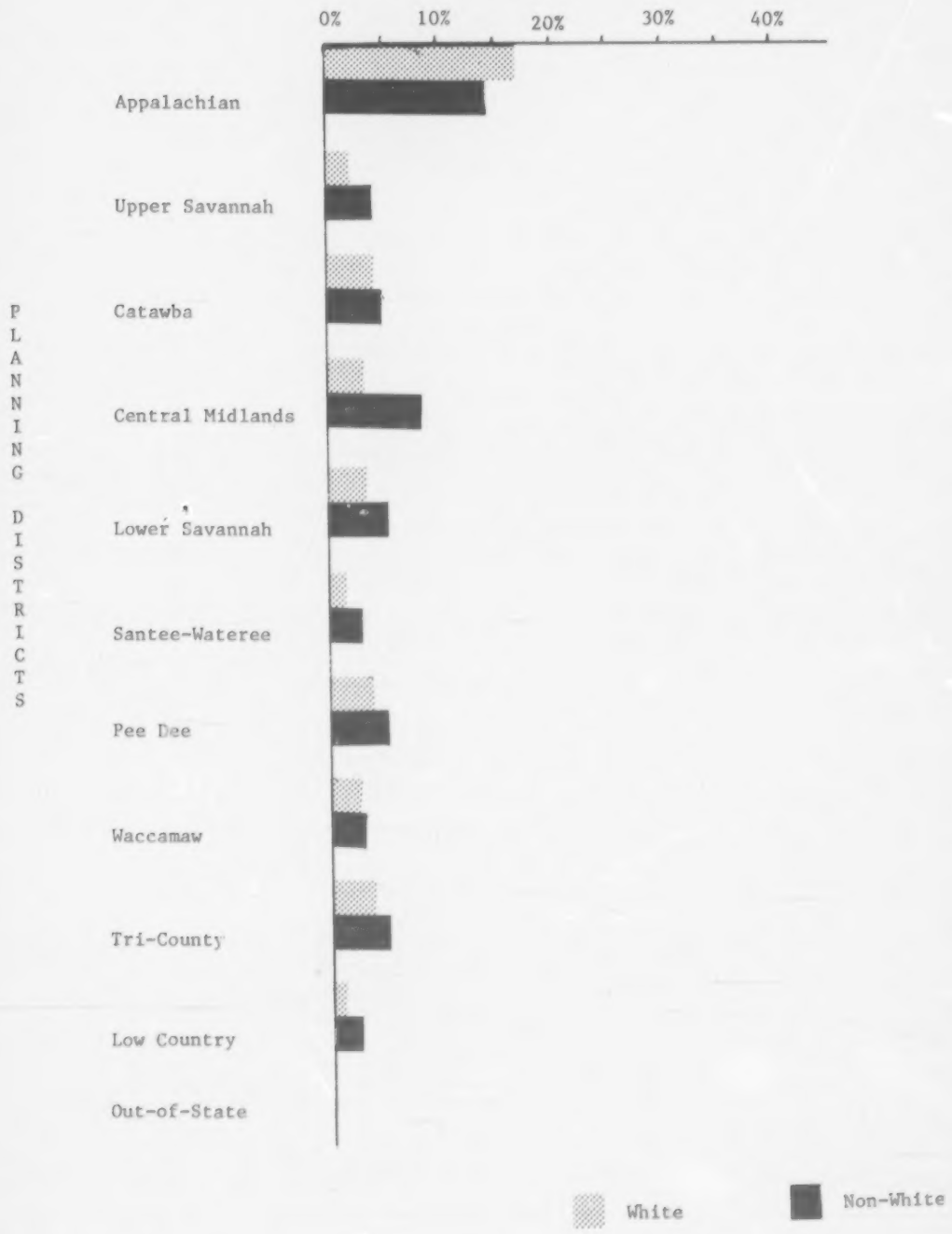

TABLE 11

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983
(JULY 1, 1982 — JUNE 30, 1983)

	Male				Female					
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total	
Age	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
Under 17	7	0.3	9	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	17	0.3
17-19	457	17.4	552	16.6	22	12.0	21	8.3	1,052	16.5
20-24	752	28.7	989	29.8	62	33.7	69	27.4	1,872	29.4
25-29	494	18.9	753	22.7	33	17.9	78	31.0	1,358	21.3
30-34	277	10.6	517	15.6	17	9.2	48	19.0	859	13.5
35-39	235	9.0	228	6.9	22	12.0	18	7.1	503	7.9
40-44	137	5.2	126	3.8	12	6.5	7	2.8	282	4.4
45-49	88	3.4	69	2.1	6	3.3	4	1.6	167	2.6
50-54	76	2.9	36	1.1	2	1.1	1	0.4	115	1.8
55-59	49	1.9	26	0.8	2	1.1	1	0.4	78	1.2
60-64	24	0.9	11	0.3	4	2.2	4	1.6	43	0.7
65-69	15	0.6	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.3
70 & Over ...	8	0.3	4	0.1	2	1.1	0	0.0	14	0.2
TOTAL	2,619	100.1	3,323	100.2	184	100.1	252	100.0	6,378	100.1
Special Age Groupings										
17	107		113		3		2		225	
18 and Over .	2,505		3,201		181		249		6,136	
21 and Over .	1,963		2,549		150		217		4,879	
24 and Under	1,216		1,550		84		91		2,941	
62 and Over .	35		12		3		2		52	
65 and Over .	23		7		2		0		32	
Average Age .	29		27		29		28		28	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.
[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS[1] OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982-JUNE 30, 1983)

Planning Districts[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
I. Appalachian	1,022	39.0	855	25.7	68	36.9	77	30.6	2,022	31.7
II. Upper Savannah	148	5.6	249	7.5	8	4.3	12	4.8	417	6.5
III. Catawba	255	9.7	288	8.7	14	7.6	22	8.7	579	9.1
IV. Central Midlands	218	8.3	487	14.7	25	13.6	50	19.8	780	12.2
V. Lower Savannah	194	7.4	295	8.9	18	9.8	31	12.3	538	8.4
VI. Santee-Wateree	97	3.7	174	5.2	18	9.8	9	3.6	298	4.7
VII. Pee Dee	230	8.8	311	9.4	10	5.4	23	9.1	574	9.0
VIII. Waccamaw	177	6.8	198	6.0	7	3.8	3	1.2	385	6.0
IX. Tri-County	220	8.4	315	9.5	15	8.2	21	8.3	571	9.0
X. Low Country	58	2.2	151	4.5	1	0.5	4	1.6	214	3.4
Out-of-State	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	2,619	99.9	3,323	100.1	184	99.9	252	100.0	6,378	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section F of the Appendix, page 127.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 14

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983

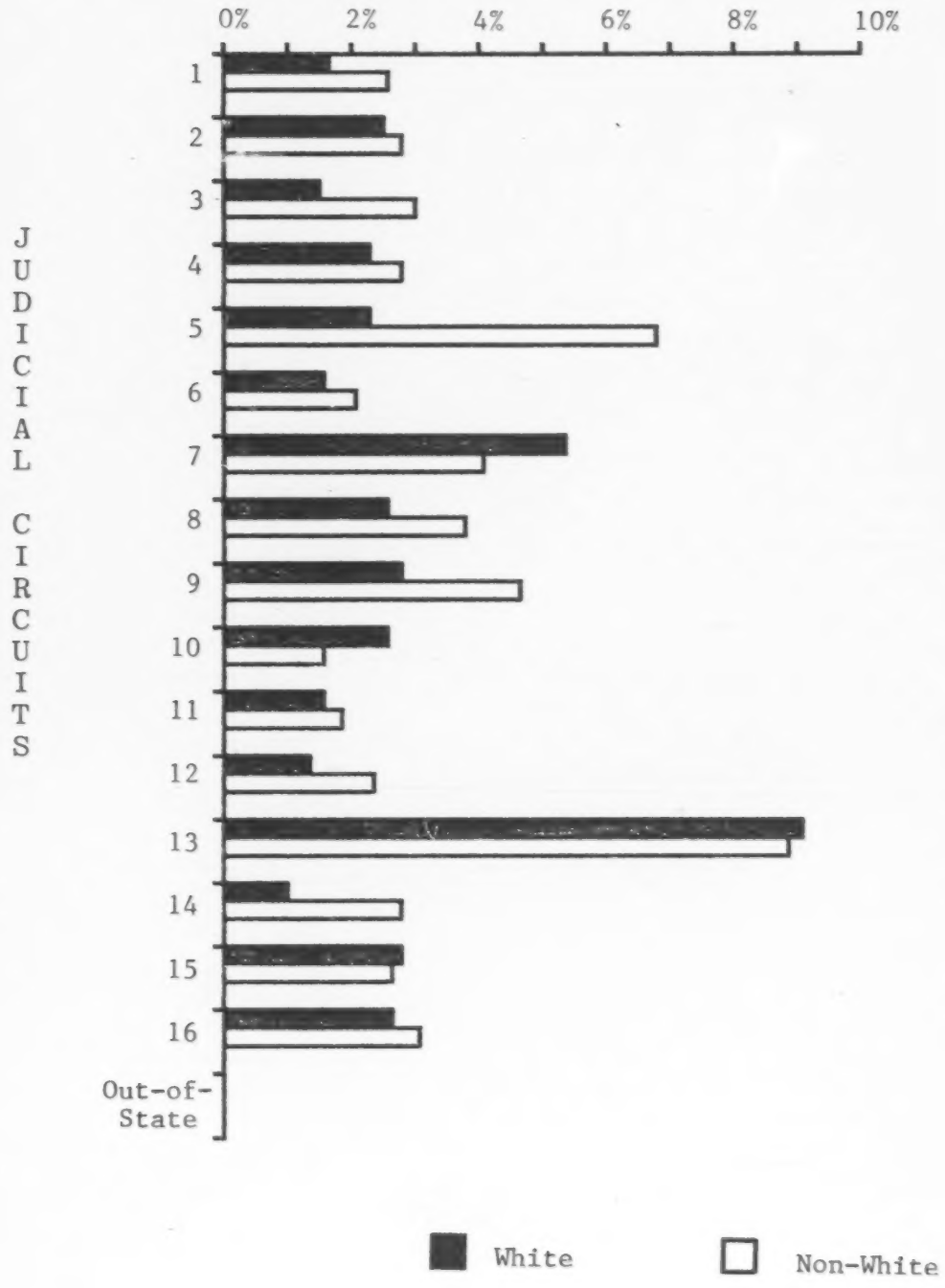

FIGURE 15

RACE AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

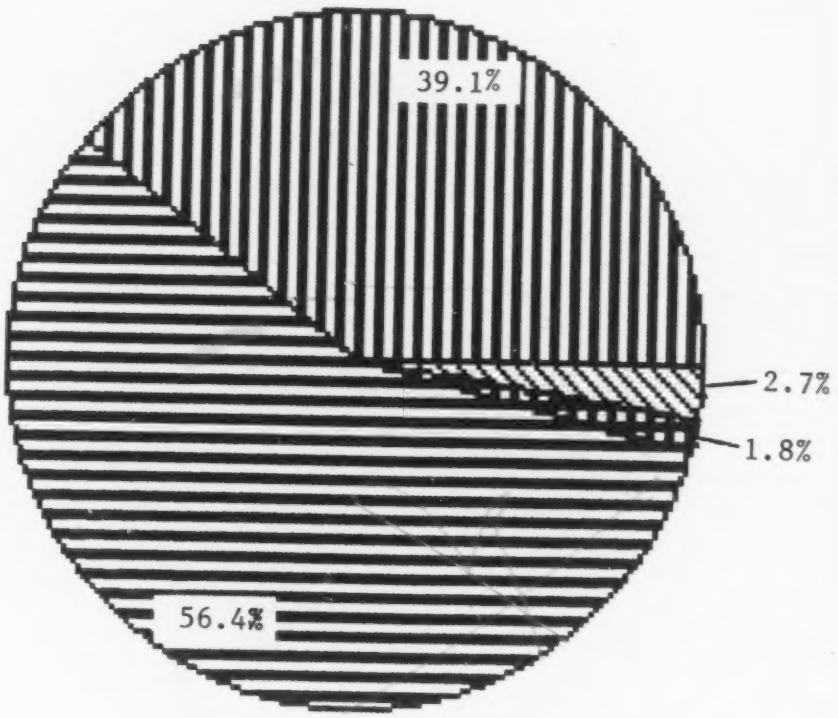

TABLE 13

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982-JUNE 30, 1983)

Judicial Circuits[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
1	99	3.8	157	4.7	10	5.4	9	3.6	275	4.3
2	149	5.7	156	4.7	11	6.0	20	7.9	336	5.3
3	81	3.1	183	5.5	15	8.2	8	3.2	287	4.5
4	143	5.5	166	5.0	6	3.3	14	5.6	329	5.2
5	127	4.8	383	11.5	18	9.8	49	19.4	577	9.0
6	101	3.8	131	3.9	4	2.2	3	1.2	239	3.7
7	319	12.2	243	7.3	23	12.5	19	7.5	604	9.5
8	159	6.1	232	7.0	7	3.8	12	4.8	410	6.4
9	164	6.3	276	8.3	12	6.5	21	8.3	473	7.4
10	161	6.1	92	2.8	5	2.7	8	3.2	266	4.2
11	90	3.4	118	3.6	10	5.4	2	0.8	220	3.4
12	87	3.3	145	4.4	4	2.2	9	3.6	245	3.8
13	542	20.7	520	15.6	40	21.7	50	19.8	1,152	18.1
14	60	2.3	172	5.2	1	0.5	6	2.4	239	3.7
15	173	6.6	169	5.1	7	3.8	2	0.8	351	5.5
16	164	6.3	180	5.4	11	6.0	20	7.9	375	5.9
Out-of-State	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	2,619	100.0	3,323	100.0	184	100.0	252	100.0	6,378	99.9

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section G of the Appendix, page 128.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Committing County	Male				Female				Total		
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White				
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
APPALACHIAN REGION	1,628	42.9	1,641	30.0	79	43.9	80	30.9	3,428	35.4	—
Abbeville	23	0.6	38	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.4	62	0.6	38
Anderson	191	5.0	125	2.3	9	5.0	6	2.3	331	3.4	7
Cherokee	97	2.6	65	1.2	5	2.8	5	1.9	172	1.8	16
Edgefield	13	0.3	53	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	0.7	36
Greenville	554	14.6	606	11.1	26	14.4	35	13.5	1,221	12.6	1
Greenwood	63	1.7	158	2.9	3	1.7	6	2.3	230	2.4	12
Laurens	70	1.8	78	1.4	3	1.7	2	0.8	153	1.6	19
McCormick	5	0.1	17	0.3	0	0.6	1	0.4	23	0.2	46
Oconee	82	2.2	26	0.5	2	1.1	1	0.4	111	1.1	27
Pickens	144	3.8	55	1.0	8	4.4	2	0.8	209	2.2	14
Saluda	4	0.1	24	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.3	44
Spartanburg	382	10.1	396	7.2	23	12.8	21	8.1	822	8.5	3
MIDLANDS REGION	1,093	28.7	2,064	37.8	66	36.9	119	45.7	3,342	34.6	—
Aiken	120	3.2	140	2.6	9	5.0	11	4.2	280	2.9	9
Allendale	7	0.2	48	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.8	57	0.6	41
Bamberg	17	0.4	50	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.8	69	0.7	35
Barnwell	20	0.5	38	0.7	1	0.6	3	1.2	62	0.6	38
Calhoun	5	0.1	26	0.5	3	1.7	1	0.4	35	0.4	43
Chester	36	0.9	73	1.3	1	0.6	1	0.4	111	1.1	27
Clarendon	18	0.5	57	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	76	0.8	33
Fairfield	21	0.6	41	0.7	1	0.6	3	1.2	66	0.7	36
Kershaw	30	0.8	51	0.9	3	1.7	2	0.8	86	0.9	32
Lancaster	81	2.1	87	1.6	2	1.1	1	0.4	171	1.8	17
Lee	13	0.3	37	0.7	6	3.3	2	0.8	58	0.6	40
Lexington	110	2.9	102	1.9	7	3.9	3	1.2	222	2.3	13
Newberry	38	1.0	79	1.4	1	0.6	3	1.2	121	1.2	25
Orangeburg	65	1.7	173	3.2	5	2.8	8	3.1	251	2.6	11

TABLE 14 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

	Male				Female						
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White		Total		
Committing County	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Rank[2]
Richland	190	5.0	617	11.3	7	3.9	50	19.2	864	8.9	2
Sumter	85	2.2	163	3.0	9	5.0	10	3.8	267	2.8	10
Union	52	1.4	66	1.2	4	2.2	2	0.8	124	1.3	24
York	185	4.9	216	4.0	7	3.9	14	5.4	422	4.4	6
COASTAL REGION	1,067	26.7	1,761	32.2	35	19.7	61	23.4	2,924	30.1	—
Beaufort	51	1.3	96	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	147	1.5	20
Berkeley	102	2.7	56	1.0	4	2.2	0	0.0	162	1.7	18
Charleston	191	5.0	518	9.5	10	5.6	22	8.5	741	7.6	4
Chesterfield	30	0.8	59	1.1	3	1.7	7	2.7	99	1.0	30
Colleton	22	0.6	63	1.2	1	0.6	3	1.2	89	0.9	31
Darlington	70	1.8	121	2.2	1	0.6	2	0.8	194	2.0	15
Dillon	50	1.3	50	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.4	101	1.0	29
Dorchester	78	2.0	65	1.2	3	1.7	0	0.0	146	1.5	21
Florence	97	2.6	177	3.2	1	0.6	9	3.5	284	2.9	8
Georgetown	26	0.7	101	1.8	1	0.6	3	1.2	131	1.4	23
Hampton	5	0.1	23	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.3	44
Horry	239	6.3	179	3.3	7	3.9	3	1.2	428	4.4	5
Jasper	18	0.5	28	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	0.5	42
Marion	36	0.9	95	1.7	2	1.1	5	1.9	138	1.4	22
Marlboro	44	1.2	63	1.2	2	1.1	5	1.9	114	1.2	26
Williamsburg	8	0.2	67	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	76	0.8	33
OUT-OF-STATE	2	0.0*	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0*	—
TOTAL	3,790	99.6	5,467	100.0	180	100.5	260	100.0	9,697	100.1	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 16

COMMITTING COUNTIES AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

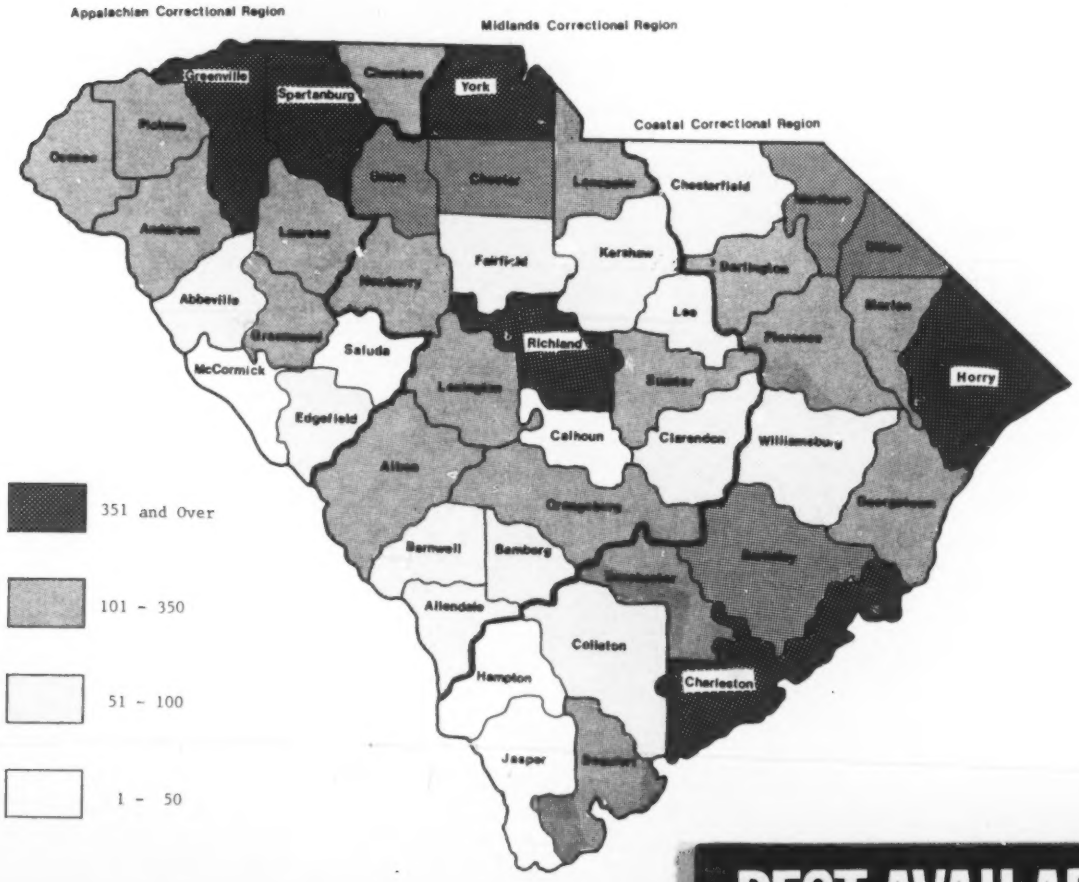

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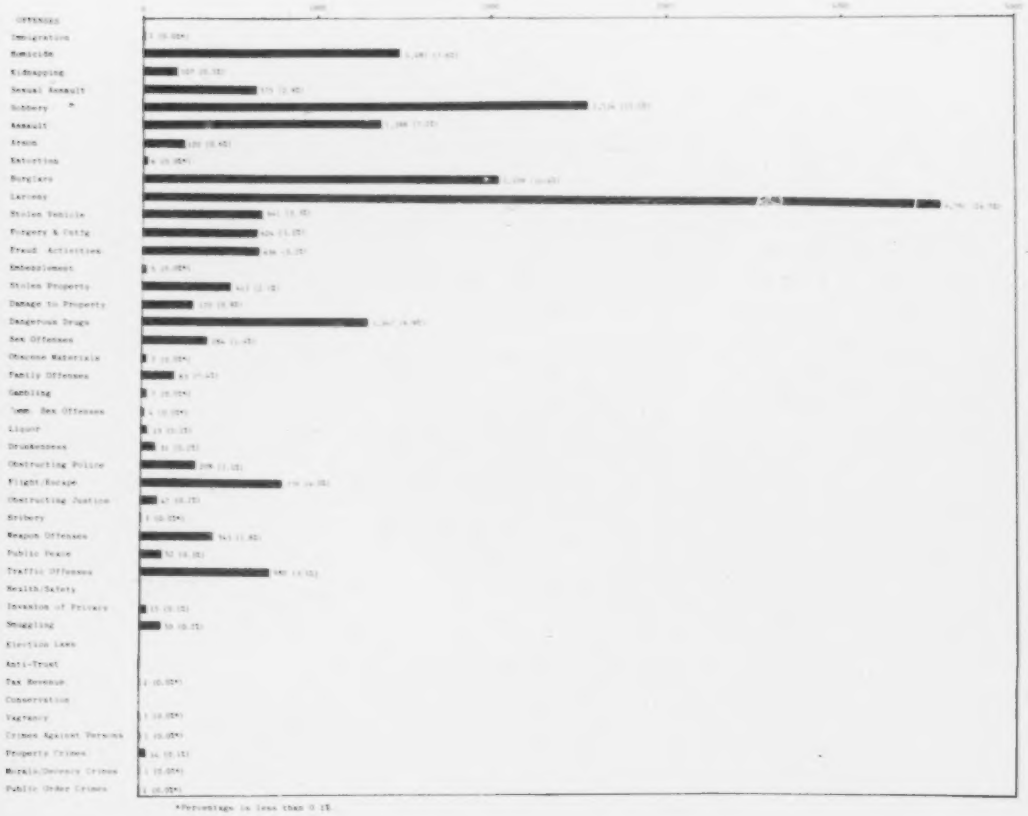
FIGURE 17

OFFENSES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983



*Percentage is less than 0.1%

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FIGURE 18

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

TABLE 15

TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Rank[2]
Immigration	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	33
Homicide	529	845	53	64	1,491	7.6	4
Kidnapping	52	53	1	1	107	0.5	19
Sexual Assault	202	370	3	0	575	2.9	12
Robbery	726	1,745	22	41	2,534	13.0	2
Assault	507	851	8	32	1,398	7.2	5
Arson	75	40	1	4	120	0.6	18
Extortion	2	4	0	0	6	0.0*	30
Burglary	825	1,197	4	13	2,039	10.4	3
Larceny	2,104	2,525	39	124	4,792	24.5	1
Stolen Vehicle	312	324	1	4	641	3.3	9
Forgery and Counterfeiting	239	316	30	39	624	3.2	11
Fraudulent Activities	305	193	76	62	636	3.2	10
Embezzlement	1	2	1	1	5	0.0*	31
Stolen Property	151	251	2	9	413	2.1	13
Damage to Property	99	70	1	0	170	0.9	17
Dangerous Drugs	633	624	55	35	1,347	6.9	6
Sex Offenses	143	140	0	1	284	1.4	15
Obscene Materials	5	2	0	0	7	0.0*	28
Family Offenses	42	39	1	1	83	0.4	20
Gambling	1	6	0	0	7	0.0*	28
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	1	3	4	0.0*	32
Liquor	6	7	0	0	13	0.1	27
Drunkenness	12	18	0	1	31	0.2	24
Obstructing the Police	84	116	1	8	209	1.1	16
Flight/Escape	485	276	9	6	776	4.0	7
Obstructing Justice	22	21	3	1	47	0.2	23
Bribery	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	33

TABLE 15 (Continued)

TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Weapon Offenses	127	208	5	3	343	1.8	14
Public Peace	23	26	0	3	52	0.3	21
Traffic Offenses	369	304	5	2	680	3.5	8
Health/Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Invasion of Privacy	6	8	0	1	15	0.1	25
Smuggling	21	27	0	2	50	0.2	22
Election Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	33
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	33
Crimes Against Persons	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	33
Property Crimes	6	8	0	0	14	0.1	26
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	33
Public Order Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0.0*	33
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES[3]	8,116	10,621	322	461	19,520	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS[3]	3,790	5,467	180	260	9,697	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 129.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 16

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Homicide[3]	473	775	53	63	1,364	14.1	3
Kidnapping	44	46	1	1	92	0.9	14
Sexual Assault	147	290	1	0	438	4.5	7
Robbery[4]	469	1,110	15	27	1,621	16.7	2
Assault	243	410	5	20	678	7.0	5
Arson	35	23	1	2	61	0.6	16
Extortion	0	3	0	0	3	0.0*	25
Burglary	350	530	0	8	888	9.2	4
Larceny	972	1,188	21	61	2,242	23.1	1
Stolen Vehicle	127	122	0	2	251	2.6	8
Forgery and Counterfeiting	75	129	20	17	241	2.5	9
Fraudulent Activities	106	55	30	22	213	2.2	11
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	1	0.0*	30
Stolen Property	64	120	1	3	188	1.9	13
Damage to Property	30	22	0	0	52	0.5	18
Dangerous Drugs	313	309	26	23	671	6.9	6
Sex Offenses	107	102	0	1	210	2.2	12
Obscene Materials	1	1	0	0	2	0.0*	29
Family Offenses	25	29	1	1	56	0.6	17
Gambling	0	3	0	0	3	0.0*	25
Commercialized Sex Offenses	0	0	1	2	3	0.0*	25
Liquor	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Drunkenness	7	8	0	0	15	0.2	22
Obstructing the Police	27	40	1	2	70	0.7	15
Flight/Escape	9	9	0	0	18	0.2	20

TABLE 16 (Continued)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Offense Classification[1]	Male		Female		Total		Rank[2]
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	
Obstructing Justice	6	6	0	0	12	0.1	23
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Weapon Offenses	17	30	0	0	47	0.5	19
Public Peace	8	6	0	2	16	0.2	21
Traffic Offenses	127	97	3	1	228	2.4	10
Health/Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Invasion of Privacy	4	3	0	0	7	0.1	24
Smuggling	1	1	0	1	3	0.0*	25
Election Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Anti-Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Tax Revenue	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	30
Conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Vagrancy	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	30
Crimes Against Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Property Crimes	1	0	0	0	1	0.0*	30
Morals/Decency Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
Public Order Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES	3,790	5,467	180	260	9,697	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	3,790	5,467	180	260	9,697	—	—

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] An elaboration of these offenses is included in Section H of the Appendix, page 129.

[2] Ranking is in descending order according to offense; the offense category with the largest total number is ranked number one.

[3] Of the total number of inmates sentenced for homicide, 262 (19.2%) were under the mandatory 20-year parole eligibility act. Details of this act are given in Section I of the Appendix, page 131.

[4] Of the total number of inmates who were convicted of robbery, 1,173 (72.4%) were sentenced under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975, a description of which is contained in Section I of the Appendix, page 131.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

TABLE 17

SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Sentence Length	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
YOA	385	10.2	457	8.4	22	12.2	20	7.7	884	9.1
3 Months or Less	6	0.2	14	0.2	1	0.6	2	0.7	23	0.2
3 Months 1 Day — 1 Year	127	3.4	170	3.1	9	5.0	15	5.8	321	3.3
1 Year	116	3.1	135	2.5	6	3.3	12	4.6	269	2.8
1 Year 1 Day — 2 Years	193	5.1	273	5.0	21	11.7	34	13.1	521	5.4
2 Years 1 Day — 3 Years	273	7.2	372	6.8	19	10.6	24	9.2	688	7.1
3 Years 1 Day — 4 Years	161	4.2	198	3.6	9	5.0	8	3.1	376	3.9
4 Years 1 Day — 5 Years	325	8.6	440	8.0	11	6.1	20	7.7	796	8.2
5 Years 1 Day — 6 Years	202	5.3	251	4.6	4	2.2	16	6.2	473	4.9
6 Years 1 Day — 7 Years	106	2.8	144	2.6	7	3.9	12	4.6	269	2.8
7 Years 1 Day — 8 Years	96	2.5	170	3.1	5	2.8	8	3.1	279	2.9
8 Years 1 Day — 9 Years	114	3.0	139	2.5	6	3.3	2	0.8	261	2.7
9 Years 1 Day — 10 Years	261	6.9	376	6.9	7	3.9	17	6.5	661	6.8
10 Years 1 Day — 20 Years	626	16.5	948	17.3	22	12.2	41	15.8	1,637	16.9
20 Years 1 Day — 30 Years	377	9.9	738	13.5	11	6.1	10	3.8	1,136	11.7
Over 30 Years	106	2.8	220	4.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	328	3.4
Life w/10-Yr. Parole Elig.	177	4.7	261	4.8	5	2.8	8	3.1	451	4.6
Life w/20-Yr. Parole Elig.	124	3.3	149	2.7	13	7.2	11	4.2	297	3.1
Death	15	0.4	12	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	0.3
TOTAL	3,790	100.1	5,467	99.8	180	100.0	260	100.0	9,697	100.1
Average Sentence Length[2]	11 yrs. 1 mo.		12 yrs. 4 mos.		8 yrs. 4 mos.		7 yrs. 2 mos.		11 yrs. 8 mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[2] This average does not include life, death and YOA sentences.

FIGURE 19

SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

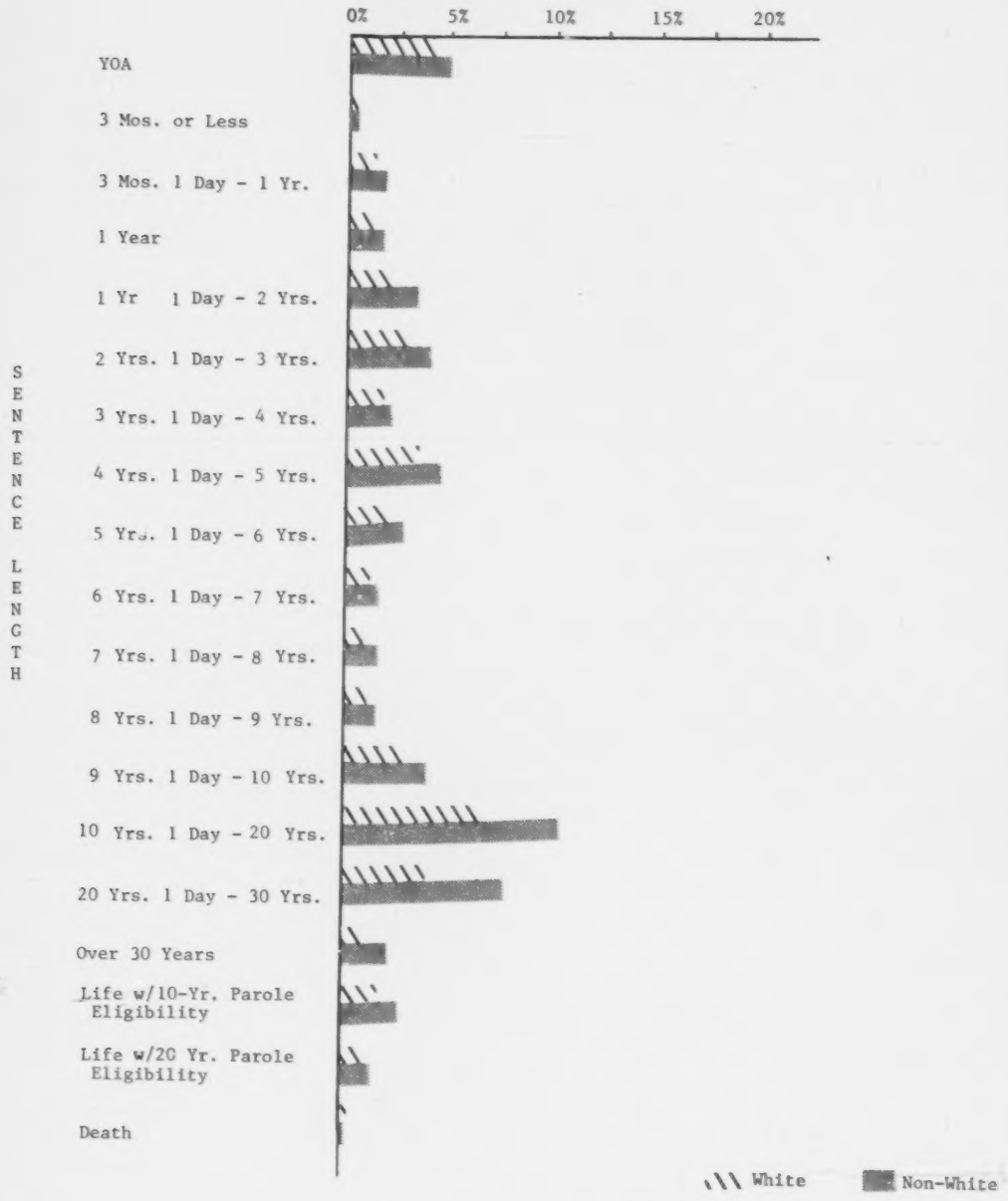
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
SENTENCE LENGTH
YOA
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Yr.
1 Year
1 Yr 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Years
Life w/10-Yr. Parole Eligibility
Life w/20 Yr. Parole Eligibility
Death
White
Non-White

FIGURE 20

AGE GROUPS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

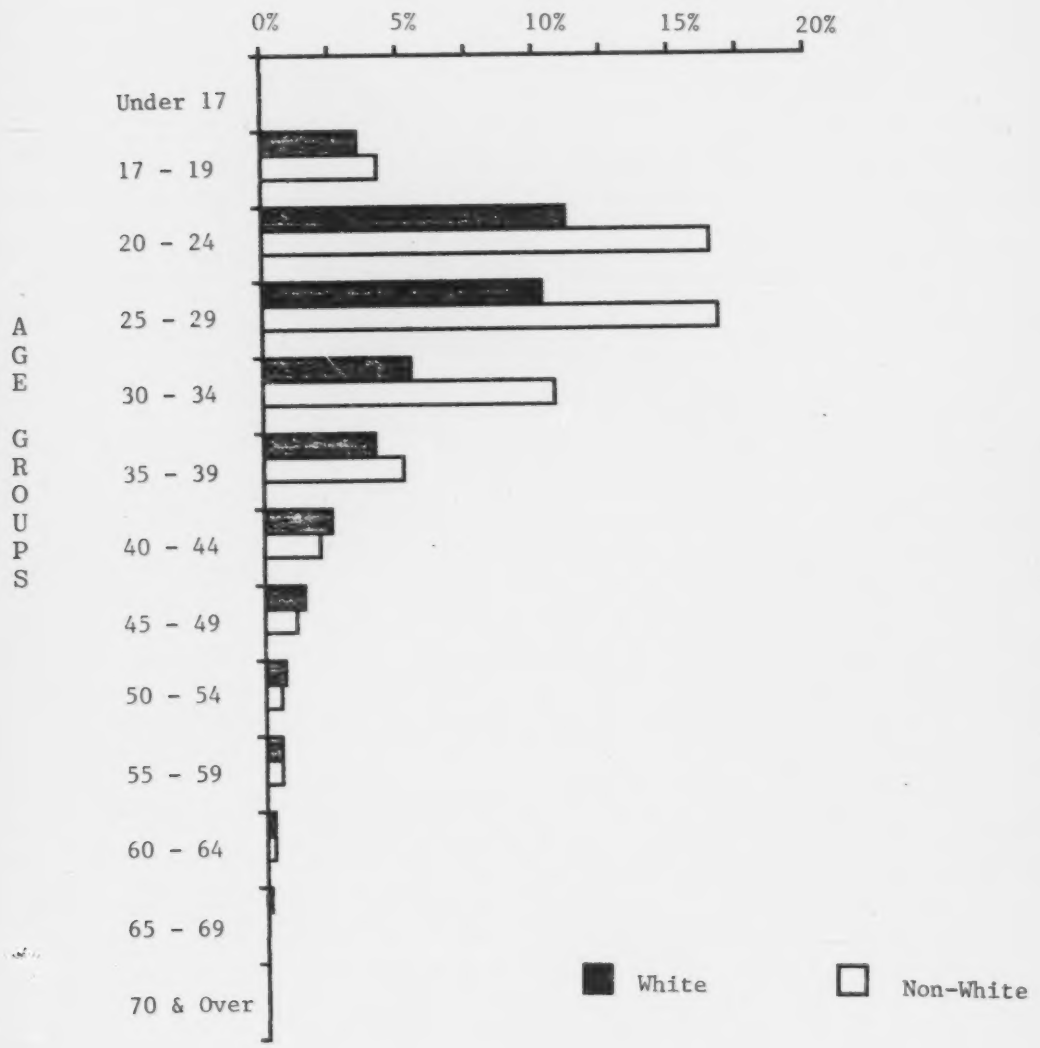

FIGURE 21

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

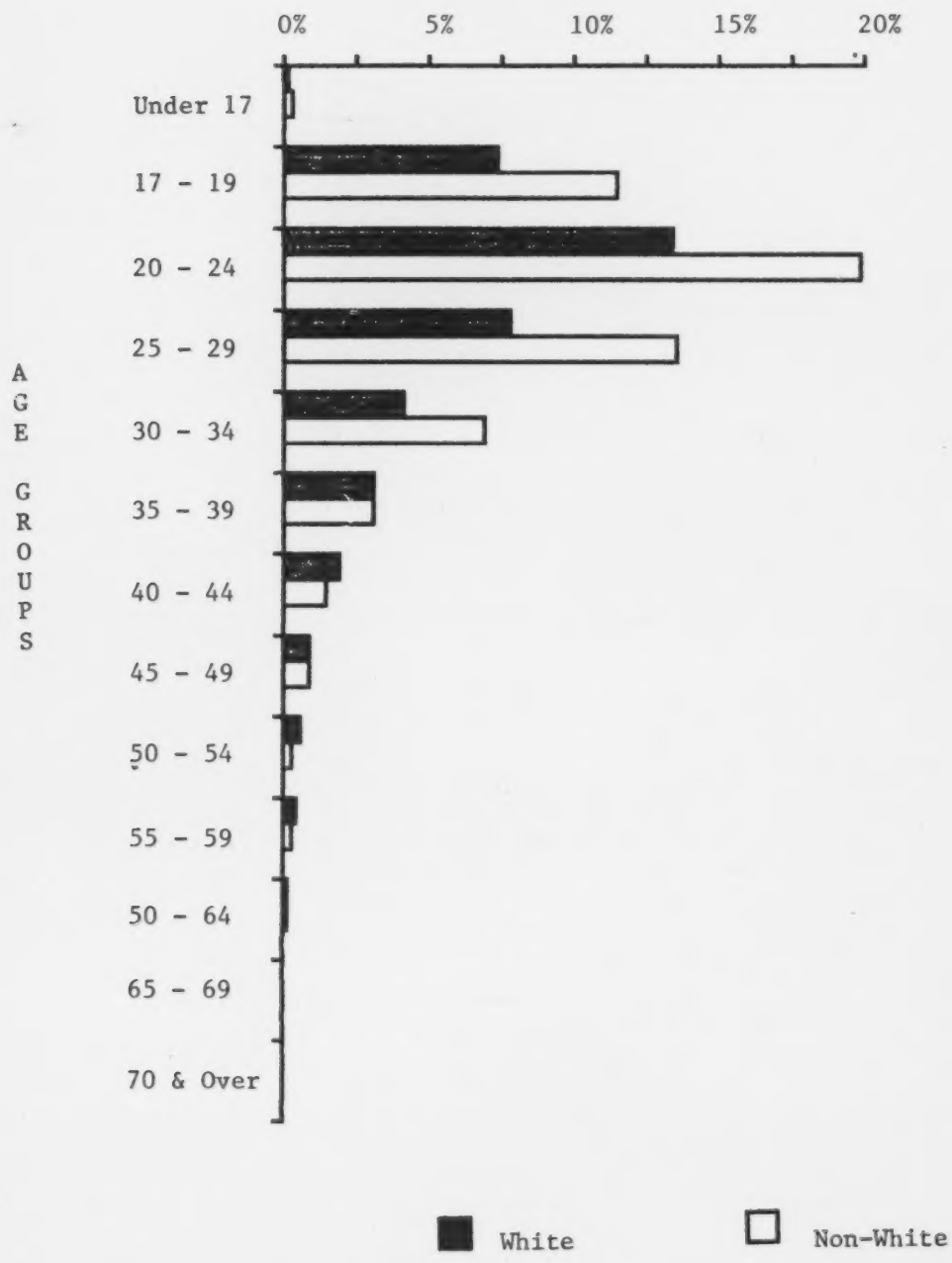

TABLE 18

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Age[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent
Under 17 ...	3	0.1	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
17-19	336	8.9	403	7.4	13	7.2	10	3.8	762	7.8
20-24	1,042	27.5	1,540	28.2	55	30.6	72	27.7	2,709	27.9
25-29	968	25.5	1,559	28.5	29	16.1	75	28.8	2,631	27.1
30-34	506	13.4	990	18.1	27	15.0	59	22.7	1,582	16.3
35-39	379	10.0	482	8.8	26	14.4	22	8.5	908	9.4
40-44	223	5.9	209	3.8	16	8.9	9	3.5	458	4.7
45-49	134	3.5	111	2.0	9	5.0	8	3.1	262	2.7
50-54	80	2.1	59	1.1	2	1.1	2	0.8	143	1.5
55-59	56	1.5	54	1.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	111	1.1
60-64	35	0.9	31	0.6	2	1.1	2	0.8	70	0.7
65-69	17	0.4	13	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.4	31	0.3
70 & Over ..	11	0.3	11	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.2
TOTAL	3,790	100.0	5,467	100.0	180	100.0	260	100.1	9,697	100.0
Special Age Groupings										
17	41		53		2		2		98	
18 and Over .	3,746		5,409		178		258		9,591	
21 and Over .	3,227		4,792		156		241		8,416	
24 and Under	1,380		1,942		68		82		3,472	
62 and Over .	42		40		1		1		84	
65 and Over .	28		24		0		1		53	
Average Age	30 Years		29 Years		30 Years		29 Years		29 Years	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1983.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 19

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Age At Time of Admission	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]
Under 17	17	0.4	30	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.4	48	0.5
17-19	692	18.2	1,094	20.0	23	12.8	24	9.2	1,833	18.9
20-24	1,254	33.1	1,838	33.6	55	30.6	91	35.0	3,238	33.4
25-29	738	19.5	1,253	22.9	31	17.2	63	24.2	2,085	21.5
30-34	386	10.2	627	11.5	22	12.2	49	18.8	1,084	11.2
35-39	282	7.4	292	5.3	26	14.4	15	5.8	615	6.3
40-44	177	4.7	138	2.5	13	7.2	9	3.5	337	3.5
45-49	94	2.5	82	1.5	5	2.8	5	1.9	186	1.9
50-54	64	1.7	43	0.8	2	1.1	0	0.0	109	1.1
55-59	47	1.2	40	0.7	1	0.6	1	0.4	89	0.9
60-64	18	0.5	20	0.4	2	1.1	1	0.4	41	0.4
65-69	14	0.4	7	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.4	22	0.2
70 & Over	7	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1
TOTAL	3,790	100.0	5,467	99.9	180	100.0	260	100.0	9,697	99.9
Special Age Groupings										
17	152		246		6		4		408	
18 and Over	3,621		5,191		174		255		9,241	
21 and Over	2,772		3,943		146		224		7,085	
24 and Under	1,963		2,962		78		116		5,119	
62 and Over	27		19		0		1		47	
65 and Over	21		10		0		1		32	
Average Age	27 Years		26 Years		29 Years		27 Years		26 Years	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 20

CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING REGION, RACE, AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Custody Grade	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Appalachian Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	247	15.2	205	12.5	22	27.8	28	35.0	502	14.6
A Trusty	777	47.7	865	52.7	34	43.0	26	32.5	1,702	49.6
B Medium	445	27.3	453	27.6	19	24.0	23	28.8	940	27.4
C Close	89	5.5	61	3.7	2	2.5	3	3.8	155	4.5
M Maximum	45	2.8	45	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	90	2.6
Intake	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	0	0.0	2	0.1
Protective	23	1.4	9	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	0.9
Semi-Trusty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Health Problems	2	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
TOTAL	1,628	100.0	1,641	99.9	79	99.8	80	100.1	3,428	99.8
Midlands Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	198	18.1	347	16.8	25	37.9	25	21.0	595	17.8
A Trusty	458	41.9	926	44.9	25	37.9	47	39.5	1,456	43.7
B Medium	321	29.4	637	30.9	14	21.2	43	36.1	1,015	30.5
C Close	56	5.1	78	3.8	2	3.0	4	3.4	140	4.2
M Maximum	45	4.1	70	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	115	3.4
Intake	0	0.0	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
Protective	9	0.8	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.3
Semi-Trusty	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
Health Problems	5	0.4	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.2
TOTAL	1,093	99.0	2,064	100.0	66	100.0	119	100.0	3,342	100.1
Coastal Correctional Region										
AA Trusty	199	18.6	284	16.1	8	22.8	18	27.3	509	17.4
A Trusty	451	42.3	740	42.0	14	40.0	25	37.9	1,230	42.1
B Medium	314	29.4	614	34.9	11	31.4	18	27.3	957	32.7
C Close	58	5.4	71	4.0	2	5.7	5	7.6	131	4.5
M Maximum	35	3.3	49	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	84	2.9
Intake	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Protective	4	0.4	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
Semi-Trusty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Health Problems	6	0.6	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.3
TOTAL	1,067	100.0	1,761	100.1	35	99.9	66	100.1	2,924	100.0

TABLE 20 (Continued)

CUSTODY GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING REGION, RACE, AND SEX OF SCDC INMATES, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
Custody Grade	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Out-of-State										
AA Trusty	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7
A Trusty	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3
B Medium	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C Close	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
M Maximum	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Intake	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Protective	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Semi-Trusty	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Health Problems	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	2	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
SCDC Total										
AA Trusty	646	17.0	836	15.3	55	30.6	71	27.3	1,608	16.6
A Trusty	1,686	44.5	2,532	46.3	73	40.6	98	37.7	4,389	45.3
B Medium	1,080	28.5	1,704	31.2	44	24.4	84	32.3	2,912	30.0
C Close	203	5.4	210	3.8	6	3.3	7	2.7	426	4.4
M Maximum	125	3.3	164	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	289	3.0
Intake	0	0.0	1	0.0*	2	1.1	0	0.0	3	0.0*
Protective	36	0.9	11	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	0.5
Semi-Trusty	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*
Health Problems	13	0.3	9	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.2
TOTAL	3,790	99.9	5,467	100.0	180	100.0	260	100.0	9,697	100.0

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management.

[1] Percentage distribution may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1%.

FIGURE 22

CUSTODY GRADES OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

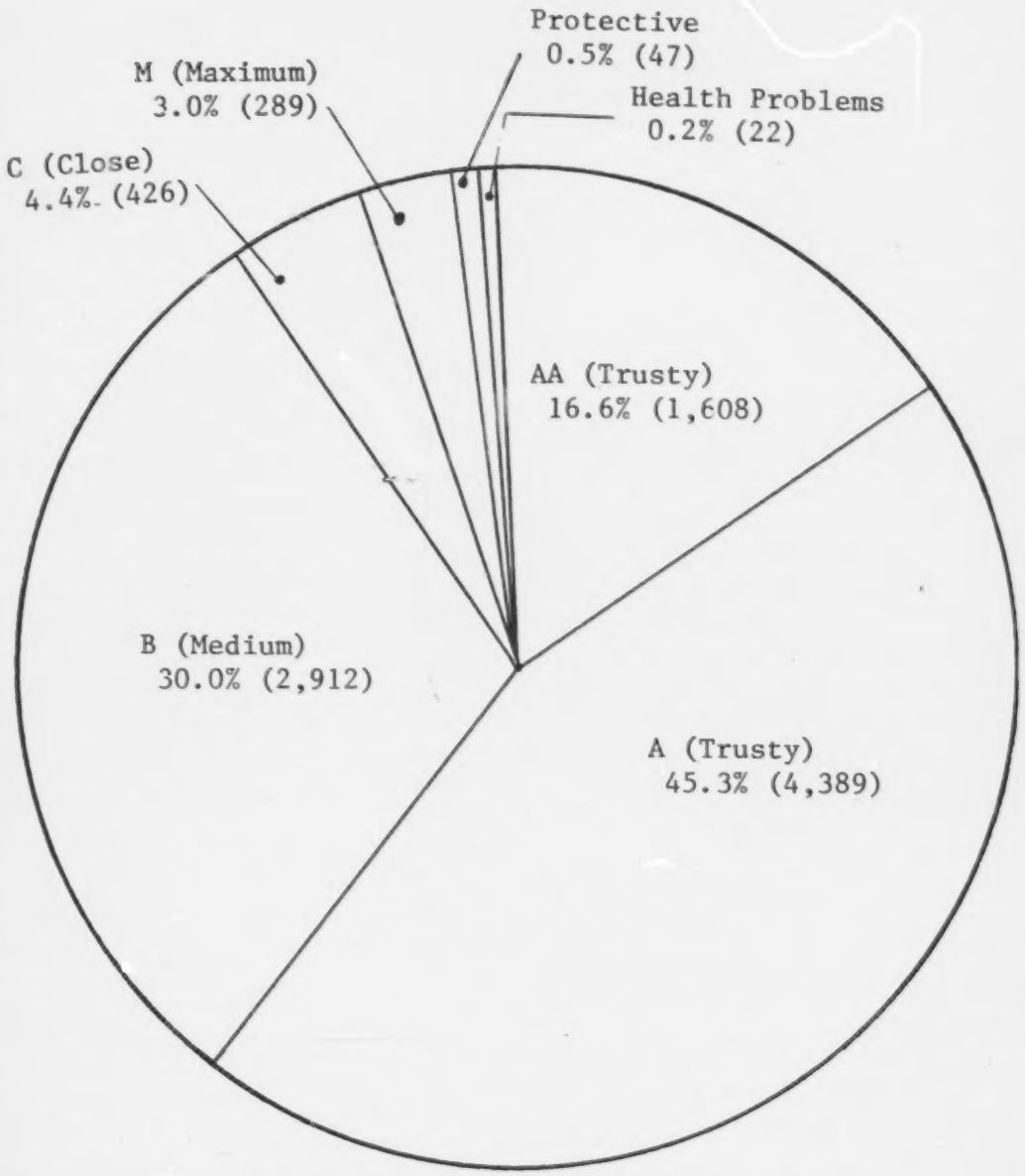

FIGURE 23

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

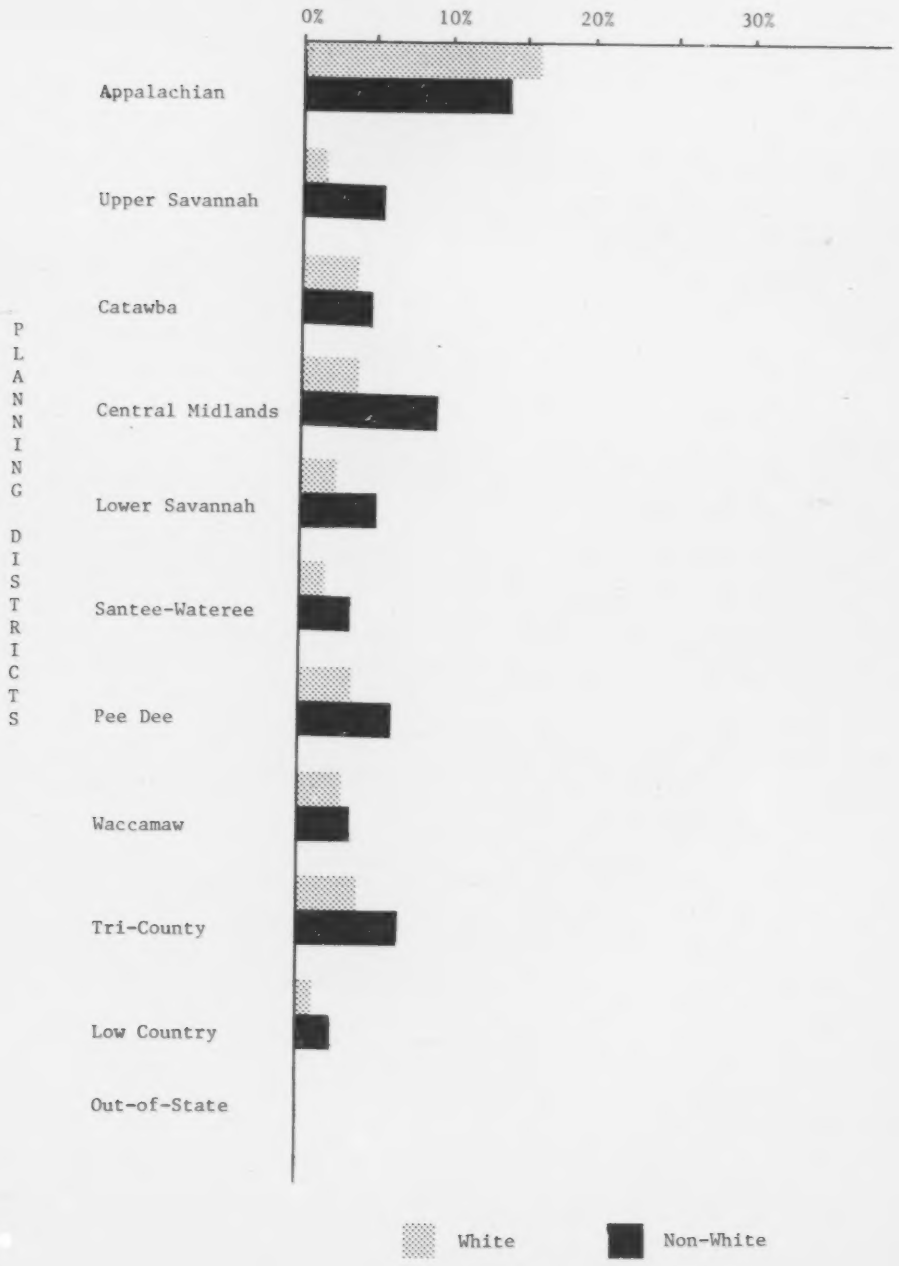

FIGURE 24

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC
TOTAL INMATE POPULATION,
AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

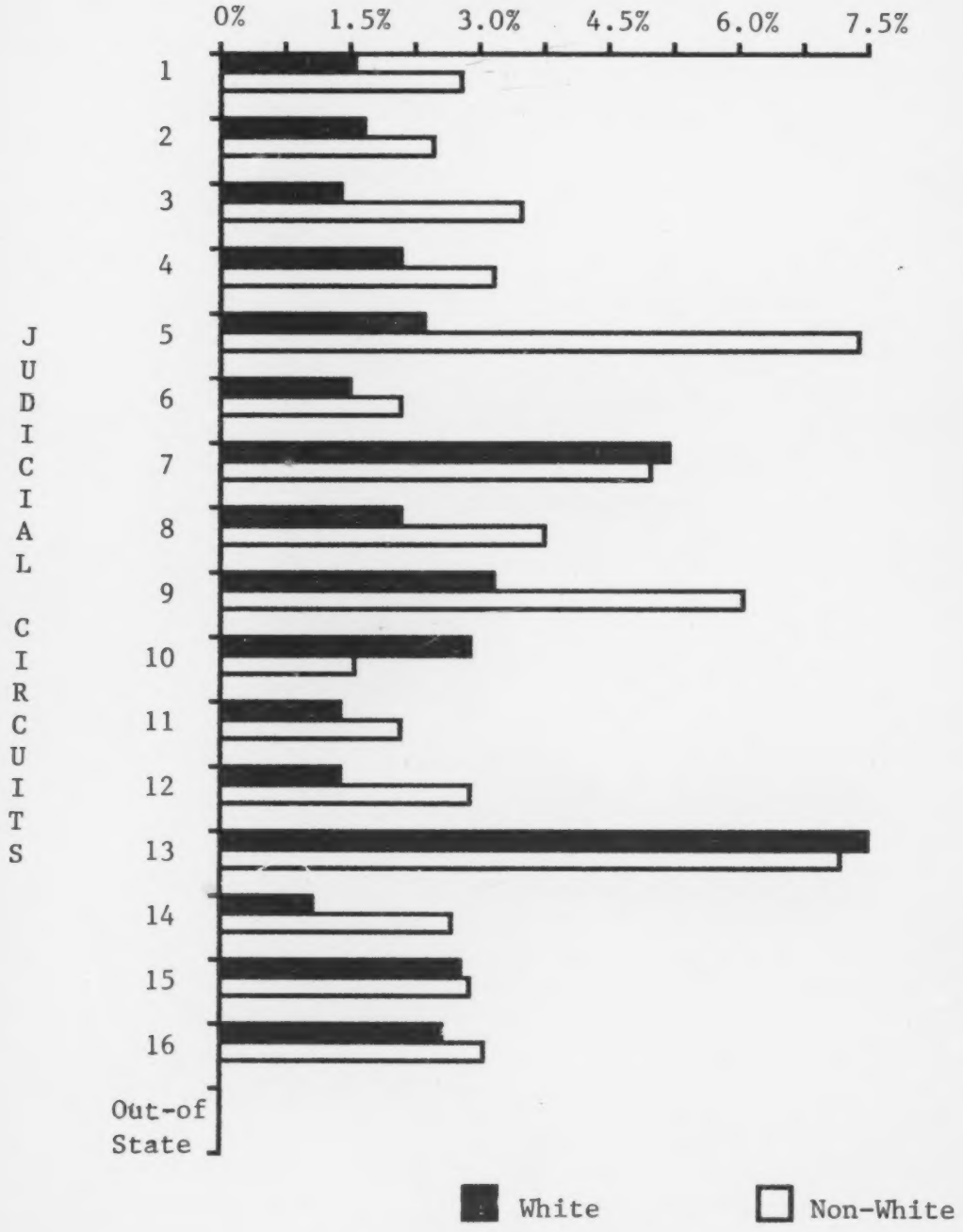

FIGURE 25

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

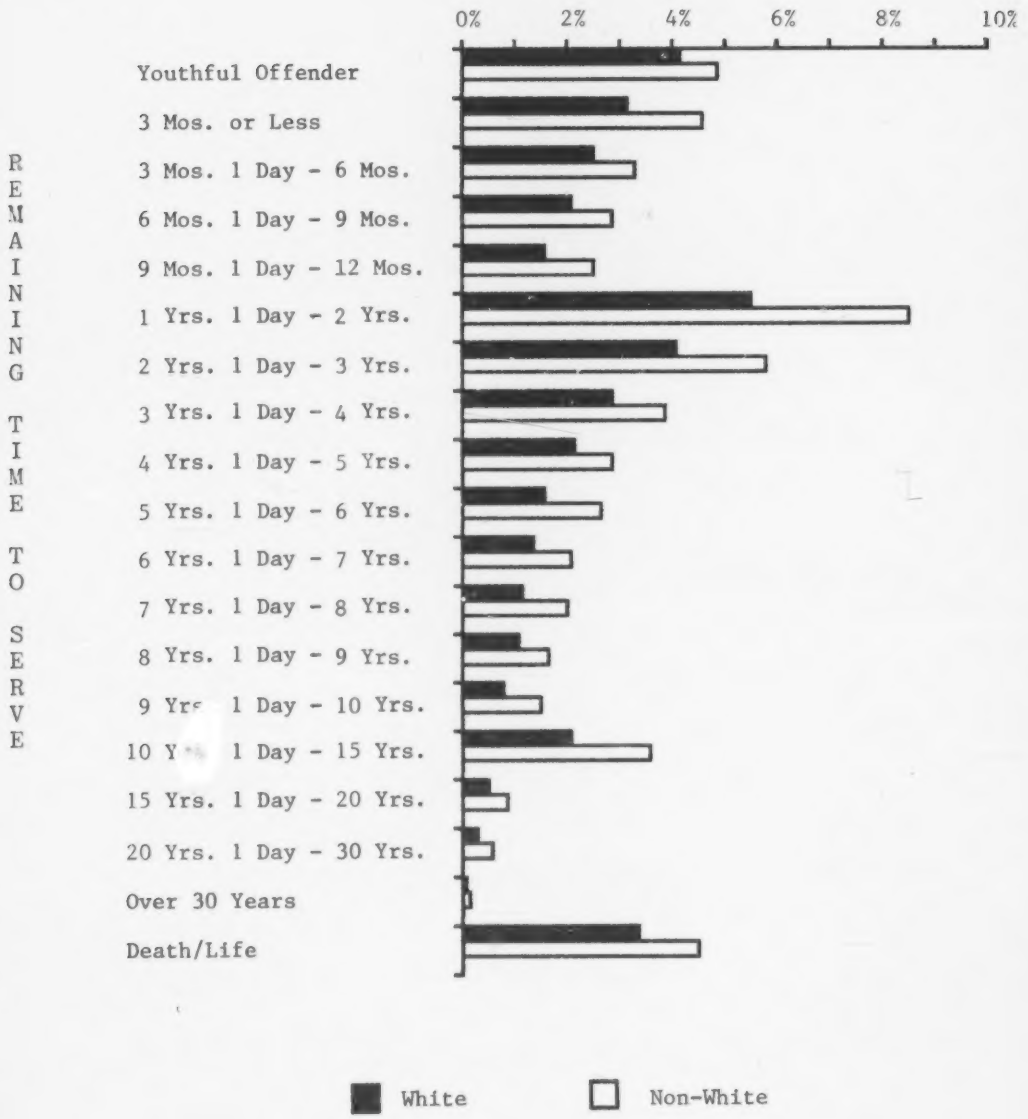
0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
10%
REMAINING TIME TO SERVE
Youthful Offender
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 6 Mos.
6 Mos. 1 Day - 9 Mos.
9 Mos. 1 Day - 12 Mos.
1 Yrs. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 15 Yrs.
15 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Years
Death/Life
White
Non-White

TABLE 21

COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Planning Districts[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
I. Appalachian	1,450	38.2	1,273	23.3	73	40.6	70	26.9	2,866	29.6
II. Upper Savannah	178	4.7	368	6.7	6	3.3	10	3.8	562	5.8
III. Catawba	354	9.3	442	8.1	14	7.8	18	6.9	828	8.5
IV. Central Midlands	359	9.5	839	15.3	16	8.9	59	22.7	1,273	13.1
V. Lower Savannah	234	6.2	475	8.7	18	10.0	27	10.4	754	7.8
VI. Santee-Wateree	146	3.8	308	5.6	18	10.0	15	5.8	487	5.0
VII. Pee Dee	327	8.6	565	10.3	9	5.0	29	11.2	930	9.6
VIII. Waccamaw	273	7.2	347	6.3	8	4.4	7	2.7	635	6.5
IX. Tri-County	371	9.8	639	11.7	17	9.4	22	8.5	1,049	10.8
X. Low Country	96	2.5	210	3.8	1	0.6	3	1.2	310	3.2
Out-of-State	2	0.0*	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0*
TOTAL	3,790	99.8	5,467	99.8	180	100.0	260	100.1	9,697	99.9

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Section F of the Appendix, page 127.

[2] Percentage distribution does not equal 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1.

TABLE 22

COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Judicial Circuits[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]
1	148	3.9	264	4.8	11	6.1	9	3.5	432	4.4
2	157	4.1	228	4.2	10	5.6	16	6.2	411	4.2
3	124	3.3	324	5.9	15	8.3	14	5.4	477	4.9
4	194	5.1	293	5.4	6	3.3	15	5.8	508	5.2
5	220	5.8	668	12.2	10	5.6	52	20.0	950	9.8
6	138	3.6	201	3.7	4	2.2	5	1.9	348	3.6
7	479	12.6	461	8.4	28	15.6	26	10.0	994	10.2
8	194	5.1	353	6.4	7	3.9	12	4.6	566	5.8
9	293	7.7	574	10.5	14	7.8	22	8.5	903	9.3
10	273	7.2	151	2.8	11	6.1	7	2.7	442	4.6
11	132	3.5	196	3.6	7	3.9	4	1.5	339	3.5
12	133	3.5	272	5.0	3	1.7	14	5.4	422	4.4
13	698	18.4	661	12.1	34	18.9	37	14.2	1,430	14.7
14	103	2.7	258	4.7	1	0.6	5	1.9	367	3.8
15	265	7.0	280	5.1	8	4.4	6	2.3	559	5.8
16	237	6.2	282	5.2	11	6.1	16	6.2	546	5.6
Out-of-State	2	0.1	1	0.0*	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0*
TOTAL	3,790	99.8	5,467	100.0	180	100.1	260	100.1	9,697	99.8

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] The counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Section G of the Appendix, page 128.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentage is less than 0.1.

TABLE 23

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION, AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Remaining Time To Serve[1]	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent[2]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Youthful Offender (indeterminant sentence)	385	10.2	457	8.4	22	12.2	20	7.7	884	9.1
3 months or less	295	7.8	407	7.4	20	11.1	35	13.5	757	7.8
3 months 1 day — 6 months	234	6.2	296	5.4	12	6.7	22	8.5	564	5.8
6 months 1 day — 9 months	197	5.2	264	4.8	10	5.6	20	7.7	491	5.1
9 months 1 day — 12 months	148	3.9	227	4.2	8	4.4	17	6.5	400	4.1
1 year 1 day — 2 years	510	13.4	786	14.4	27	15.0	37	14.2	1,360	14.0
2 years 1 day — 3 years	376	9.9	528	9.6	17	9.4	30	11.5	951	9.8
3 years 1 day — 4 years	264	7.0	368	6.7	13	7.2	14	5.4	659	6.8
4 years 1 day — 5 years	212	5.6	273	5.0	6	3.3	13	5.0	504	5.2
5 years 1 day — 6 years	150	4.0	250	4.6	8	4.4	9	3.5	417	4.3
6 years 1 day — 7 years	133	3.5	198	3.6	7	3.9	8	3.1	346	3.6
7 years 1 day — 8 years	113	3.0	183	3.3	2	1.1	7	2.7	305	3.1
8 years 1 day — 9 years	100	2.6	165	3.0	3	1.7	0	0.0	268	2.8
9 years 1 day — 10 years	77	2.0	140	2.6	2	1.1	5	1.9	224	2.3
10 years 1 day — 15 years	199	5.2	341	6.2	1	0.5	4	1.5	545	5.6
15 years 1 day — 20 years	44	1.2	83	1.5	2	1.1	0	0.0	129	1.3
20 years 1 day — 30 years	26	0.7	58	1.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	85	0.9
Over 30 years	12	0.3	22	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	35	0.4
Death/Life	315	8.3	421	7.7	18	10.0	19	7.3	773	8.0
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES	3,790	100.0	5,467	99.9	180	99.7	260	100.0	9,697	100.0
AVERAGE TIME[3] TO SERVE	4 years		4 Yrs. 4 Mos.		3 Yrs. 2 Mos.		2 Yrs. 4 Mos.		4 Yr. 2 Mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Full impact for statutory, meritorious, and work credit as earned have been included; projections as to credits to be accrued have not been made in time remaining calculations.

[2] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

[3] Excludes youthful offenders and inmates with life and death sentences.

FIGURE 26

TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1983

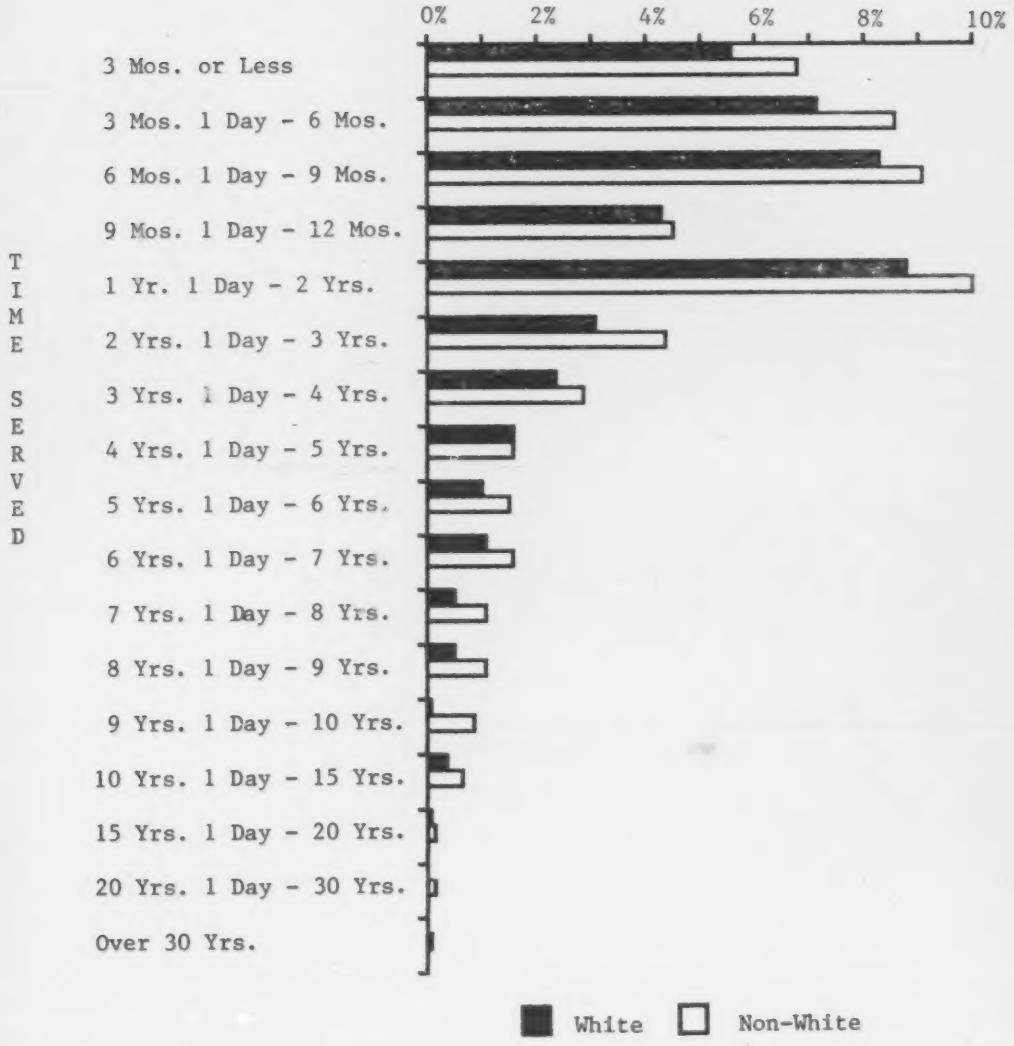
0%
2%
4%
6%
8%
10%
3 Mos. or Less
3 Mos. 1 Day - 6 Mos.
6 Mos. 1 Day - 9 Mos.
9 Mos. 1 Day - 12 Mos.
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 15 Yrs.
15 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.
Over 30 Yrs.
TIME SERVED
White
Non-White

TABLE 25

DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES AND WORK CREDITS EARNED BY TYPE OF RELEASE AND TIME SERVED OF INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Time Served[1]	YOA Parole		Parole by DP&CC[2]		Released Less Good Time (Expiration of Sentence)		Placed on Probation		Other Releases[5]		Total Released	
	Number of Inmates	Number of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number[4] of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number[4] of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number of Work Credits Earned	Number of Inmates	Number of Work Credits Earned
1 Year or Less	613	0	274	14,509	1,218	18,534	800	21,738	195	328	3,100	55,109
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.	213	0	365	38,530	291	25,164	201	17,649	6	181	1,076	81,524
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.	17	0	198	35,812	107	15,388	101	13,767	3	174	426	65,141
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.	46	0	128	33,189	82	12,168	43	6,668	5	562	304	52,587
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.	1	0	107	26,610	38	7,625	29	4,058	3	844	178	39,137
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.	0	0	76	23,791	51	14,896	11	2,467	2	199	140	41,353
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.	0	0	109	38,813	37	8,142	7	1,481	0	0	153	48,436
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.	0	0	63	21,031	17	2,038	9	1,309	3	644	92	25,022
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.	0	0	65	23,089	18	3,141	3	320	1	0	87	26,550
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.	0	0	46	5,673	10	1,413	3	1,270	0	0	59	8,356
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.	0	0	70	10,092	15	2,320	5	826	1	12	91	13,250
Over Thirty Years	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	
TOTAL	890 (15.6%)*	0[6]	1,503 (26.3%)*	271,139	1,884 (33.0%)*	110,829	1,213 (21.2%)*	71,553	219 (3.8%)*	2,944	5,709	456,465
Average Time Served	11 Months		3 Years 10 Month		1 Year 5 Months		1 Year 2 Months		11 Months		1 Year 11 Months	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Time served is calculated as the difference between release date and sentence start date.
[2] Department of Parole and Community Corrections.
[3] This is equivalent to the number of days reduced in time served.
[4] Only approximately 57% of the credits earned are equivalent to the number of days reduced in time served because of considerations for statutory and meritorious good time.
[5] Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or died.
[6] Youthful offenders do not earn work credits although they have work assignments.
* Percentages are based on a total of 5,709 inmates released.

FIGURE 27

AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1983

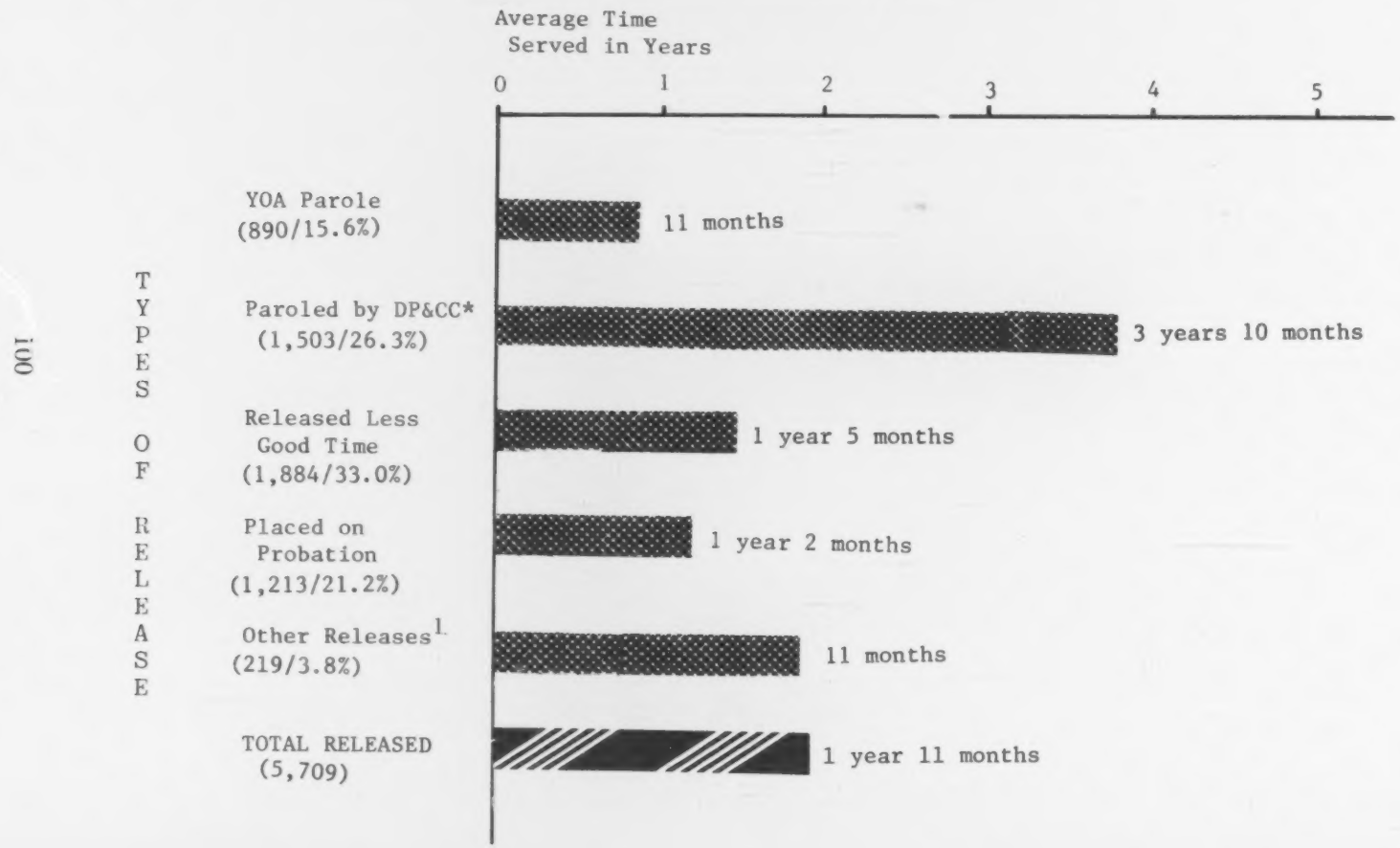

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION BY WORK CREDITS EARNED AND TYPE OF RELEASE OF SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 TO JUNE 30, 1983)

Work Credits Earned	YOA Parole	Paroled By Probation Parole and Pardon Board	Expiration of Sentence	Other Releases[1]	Placed on Probation	Total
Not Applicable	890	0	33	0	1	924
0	0	35	413	157	133	738
1-50	0	234	824	40	626	1,724
51-100	0	310	241	7	223	781
101-150	0	221	136	4	104	465
151-200	0	158	85	7	53	303
201-250	0	131	58	1	36	226
251-300	0	100	28	1	15	144
301-350	0	65	20	0	10	95
351-400	0	65	17	1	5	88
401-450	0	61	15	0	2	78
451-500	0	51	5	1	1	58
501-550	0	31	3	0	2	36
551-Over	0	41	6	0	2	49
Total Releases	890	1,503	1,884	219	1,213	5,709
Total Work Credits Earned	0	271,139	110,829	2,944	71,553	456,465
Average Credits Earned Per Inmate Released[2]	0	186.2	60.5	18.8	59.5	98.4

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or died.

[2] Inmates with unknown/no data on earned work credits, or did not participate in motivational work program, and inmates for whom work credits are not applicable are excluded from the computation of these averages.

TABLE 27

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Level 2								
Baker Supervisor	41	1	0	0	41	41	6,491	159
Boiler Room Supervisor	9	0	0	0	9	9	1,238	138
Butler Room Supervisor	16	0	0	0	16	16	2,380	149
Cafeteria Super./Senior Cook	199	2	0	0	200	199	32,983	166
Carpenter Supervisor	33	0	0	0	33	33	4,011	122
Inmate Grievance Clerk	16	1	1	0	18	17	2,314	137
SCDC Inmate Adv. Rep.	8	0	1	0	8	8	449	57
Design Engineer, Ad. Consultant	1	0	0	0	1	1	162	162
Electrician Supervisor	24	0	0	0	24	24	2,720	114
General Construction Super.	12	0	0	0	12	12	1,425	119
Grade Super., HT. & AC	3	0	0	0	3	3	128	43
Heat/Air Cond. Super.	5	0	0	0	5	5	746	150
Industries Grp./Sect. Leader	118	1	0	0	119	118	14,532	124
Inventory Supervisor	50	0	0	0	50	50	6,457	130
Maintenance Supervisor	93	0	0	0	93	93	13,329	144
Abattoir Maint. Supervisor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mason Supervisor	17	0	0	0	17	17	2,224	131
Material Cutt./Mark. Super.	4	0	0	0	4	4	409	103
Painter Supervisor	37	0	0	0	37	37	3,605	98

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Plumber Supervisor	17	0	0	0	17	17	2,652	156
Professional Personnel	80	1	0	0	81	80	10,076	126
Senior Wardkeeper	151	2	0	1	154	151	22,652	151
Shop Supervisor	41	1	1	1	42	41	5,640	138
Teacher Assistant Super.	27	1	0	0	28	27	3,235	120
Librarian/Bookmobile Oper.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truck Driver, Heavy	100	2	0	0	101	100	11,588	116
Warehouse Supervisor	9	0	0	0	9	9	944	105
Welding Supervisor	33	0	0	0	33	33	3,548	108
Heavy Eq. Operator, Skilled	69	0	0	0	69	69	8,282	121
Heavy Farm Eq. Operator, Skilled	22	0	0	0	22	22	3,011	137
Abattoir Hvy. Equip. Oper.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bindery Supervisor	2	0	0	0	2	2	191	96
Dark Room & Plate Supervisor	1	0	0	0	1	1	168	168
Press Supervisor	4	0	0	0	4	4	264	66
Quick Copy Pressman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typesetter Supervisor	4	0	0	0	4	4	279	70
Litter Control Program	174	1	0	0	175	174	18,290	106
Sanitation Worker	216	0	0	0	216	216	24,027	112
Dog Handler (Skilled)	9	0	0	0	9	9	998	111
Dental Lab. Technician	5	1	0	0	6	5	439	88

TABLE 24

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SERVED BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 — JUNE 30, 1983)

Time Served	Male				Female				Total	
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent
YOA	446	18.7	444	15.2	26	14.8	13	5.9	929	16.3
3 months or less	133	5.6	144	4.9	14	8.0	24	10.8	315	5.5
3 months 1 day — 6 months	308	12.9	397	13.6	38	21.7	58	26.2	801	14.0
6 months 1 day — 9 months	98	4.1	128	4.4	12	6.8	11	5.0	249	4.4
9 months 1 day — 12 months	227	9.5	254	8.7	13	7.4	20	9.0	514	9.0
1 year 1 day — 2 years	269	11.3	290	9.9	30	17.1	28	12.7	617	10.8
2 years 1 day — 3 years	224	9.4	291	9.9	18	10.3	26	11.8	559	9.8
3 years 1 day — 4 years	97	4.1	104	3.6	3	1.7	7	3.2	211	3.7
4 years 1 day — 5 years	132	5.5	157	5.4	7	4.0	11	5.0	307	5.4
5 years 1 day — 6 years	68	2.8	114	3.9	3	1.7	2	0.9	187	3.3
6 years 1 day — 7 years	42	1.8	42	1.4	1	0.6	4	1.8	89	1.6
7 years 1 day — 8 years	26	1.1	45	1.5	1	0.6	1	0.4	73	1.3
8 years 1 day — 9 years	36	1.5	47	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	83	1.4
9 years 1 day — 10 years	70	2.9	88	3.0	3	1.7	2	0.9	163	2.8
10 years 1 day — 15 years	100	4.2	145	5.0	5	2.8	7	3.2	257	4.5
15 years 1 day — 20 years	42	1.8	68	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.4	111	1.9
20 years 1 day — 30 years	48	2.0	104	3.6	1	0.6	4	1.8	157	2.8
Over 30 years	18	0.8	67	2.3	0	0.0	2	0.9	87	1.5
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES	2,384	100.0	2,929	100.2	175	99.8	221	99.9	5,709	100.0
AVERAGE TIME	1 Yr. 8 Mos.		2 Yrs. 2 Mos.		11 Mos.		1 Yr. 2 Mos.		1 Yr. 11 Mos.	

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Percentage distribution does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983
(JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Drafter (Professional)	1	0	0	0	1	1	98	98
Quality-Control Tech.	2	0	0	0	2	2	221	111
Sewing Machine Repairer	2	0	0	0	2	2	196	98
Canteen Supervisor	24	1	0	0	24	24	3,619	151
Work Release	645	109	1	0	754	646	50,136	78
Ext.-Wrk.-Rel./Supv.-Furlough	529	17	0	0	547	529	51,740	98
Provisional Parole	99	0	1	0	99	99	10,821	110
Employment Program	75	0	0	0	75	75	9,537	128
Education Release	14	1	0	0	14	14	178	13
Community Transit. Service	59	1	0	0	60	59	1,674	29
Unemployed Comm. Prog. Part.	155	37	0	1	191	155	15,825	103
Horticulturist (GNHS)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horticulturist (GRND)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	0	0	0	1	1	70	70
Level 3								
Baker	70	1	0	0	70	70	5,883	85
Barber	33	1	1	0	34	33	2,879	88
Belt Loader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler Maker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler Operator	12	0	0	0	12	12	1,065	89
Bookkeeper	1	0	0	0	1	1	41	41
Brickmason	21	1	0	1	22	21	1,613	77
Butcher	15	0	0	0	15	15	857	58

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Canteen Operator	28	1	0	0	28	28	2,287	82
Carpenter	53	2	1	1	56	53	3,413	65
Chaplain Assistant	11	2	0	1	13	11	810	74
Chief Clerk	126	4	2	0	132	128	9,536	75
Classroom Leader	21	3	0	0	24	21	1,532	73
Commissary Operator	30	1	0	0	31	30	2,321	78
Concrete Finisher	31	0	0	0	31	31	2,107	68
Cook	313	4	0	1	317	313	26,412	85
Custodial Supervisor	53	0	1	0	53	53	5,135	97
Dining Room Supervisor	55	0	0	0	55	55	4,459	82
Dip Tank Operator	3	1	0	0	3	3	190	64
Dog Handler	6	2	0	0	7	6	569	95
Drafter	7	0	0	0	7	7	593	85
Driver	69	5	0	0	73	69	6,234	91
Electrician	38	1	0	0	38	38	2,329	62
Farm Machine Operator	30	1	0	0	31	30	2,112	71
Furniture Assembler	31	2	0	1	33	31	2,032	66
Furniture Repairer	13	2	0	0	14	13	777	60
Groundskeeper Supervisor	106	1	1	0	107	106	7,839	74
Hand Tool Repairer	4	0	0	0	4	4	257	65

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Hvy. Eq. Operator, Semi-Skilled	24	0	0	0	24	24	1,364	57
Housekeeper	27	1	0	0	27	27	2,211	82
Instrument Fitter	2	0	0	0	2	2	25	13
Insulator	3	0	0	0	3	3	195	65
Inventory Clerk	31	2	0	0	32	31	1,822	59
Ironworker	3	0	0	0	3	3	151	51
License Tag Quality Control Op.	7	0	0	0	7	7	565	81
Livestock Caretaker	39	0	0	0	39	39	3,881	100
Locksmith	3	0	0	0	3	3	238	80
Machine Operator	228	7	18	3	254	245	13,906	57
Material Cutter/Marker	2	0	0	0	2	2	108	54
Material Handling Eq. Op.	4	1	0	0	4	4	193	49
Meat Cutter	19	0	0	0	19	19	1,575	83
Meathandler	1	0	0	0	1	1	38	38
Mechanic	71	3	0	0	73	71	5,242	74
Senior Serv. Stat. Attend.	3	0	0	0	3	3	253	85
Medical Assistant	1	0	0	0	1	1	10	10
Milking Machine Operator	3	0	0	0	3	3	217	73
Milk Processor	7	0	0	0	7	7	672	96
Millwright	1	0	0	0	1	1	13	13

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Painter	60	0	0	0	60	60	3,862	65
Pattern Maker	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	4
Photographer	2	0	0	0	2	2	40	20
Drkrm./Plate Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipe Fitter	2	1	0	0	3	2	154	77
Plumber	26	1	0	0	27	26	1,540	60
Print Machine Operator	2	1	0	0	2	2	147	74
Radio Dispatcher	12	6	0	2	19	12	848	71
Recreation Assistant	64	3	2	0	68	66	6,634	101
Roofer	12	0	0	0	12	12	905	76
Safety Security Clerk	3	0	0	0	3	3	288	96
Secretary	3	0	0	0	3	3	265	89
Shipp. & Receiving Clerk	15	0	0	0	15	15	871	59
Silk Screen Operator	4	0	0	0	4	4	263	66
Storekeeper	23	2	0	0	24	23	1,721	75
Switchboard Operator	7	5	0	1	13	7	458	66
Teacher Assistant	80	16	1	4	100	81	5,449	68
Tire Keeper	24	0	0	0	24	24	2,484	104
Timekeeper	1	0	0	0	1	1	51	51
Tray Line Supervisor	59	1	0	0	60	59	5,604	95
Typesetter	1	0	0	0	1	1	65	65

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Upholsterer	11	1	0	0	12	11	660	60
Vegetab. Preparation Super.	18	1	0	0	18	18	1,833	102
Wardkeeper	185	6	1	1	191	185	13,514	74
Warehouse Super. Assistant	7	0	0	0	7	7	446	64
Waste Treatment Super.	9	0	0	0	9	9	560	63
Welder	45	1	0	0	46	45	3,112	70
Litter Control Pg. Part.	17	0	0	0	17	17	1,168	69
Landscape Gardener	31	0	0	0	31	31	2,027	66
Sandblaster	4	0	0	0	4	4	362	91
Dental Lab Tech., Skilled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laminator	8	0	0	0	8	8	653	82
Para-Prof. Couns., Skilled	15	0	1	0	15	15	1,398	94
Hort. Spec. Grower, Inside	15	0	0	0	15	15	1,104	74
Dental Lab Tech., Skilled	6	1	0	0	6	6	451	76
Provisional Parole	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	7
Level 5								
Food Svs. Aide	6	0	0	0	6	6	39	7
Barber Apprentice	6	5	1	4	14	6	244	41
Boilermaker Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Boiler Operator Helper	10	2	0	0	12	10	412	42

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period: Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Brickmason Helper	35	46	2	2	83	36	1,062	30
Food Svs. Aide	1	0	0	0	1	1	25	25
Canteen Operator Helper	8	1	0	0	8	8	385	49
Carpenter Helper	23	18	1	14	55	24	804	34
Commissary Oper. Helper	7	3	0	0	10	7	248	36
Concrete Finisher Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	..	..
Food Svs. Aide	23	3	0	0	26	23	289	13
Dairy Helper	11	0	0	0	11	11	482	44
Dip Tank Operator Helper	3	1	0	0	3	3	105	35
Drafter Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	7
Electrician Helper	25	1	1	0	26	26	977	38
Furniture Assembler Helper	8	2	0	26	34	8	328	41
Furniture Repair Helper	7	1	0	1	8	7	177	26
Gate Attendant	20	5	0	0	25	20	473	24
Hauler	18	0	0	0	18	18	647	36
Heavy Eq. Operator Helper	11	0	0	0	11	11	410	38
Instrument Fitter Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insulator Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	..	..
Ironworker Helper	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Laminator Helper	5	0	0	0	5	5	156	32
Laundry Helper	31	7	2	0	40	33	1,169	36

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Laundry Room Attendant	68	14	0	0	81	68	3,164	47
Library Helper	26	0	1	0	26	26	1,082	42
License Tag Qual. Cntrl. Op. Hlpr.	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
Livestock Caretaker Hlpr.	14	0	0	0	14	14	643	46
Locksmith Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machine Operator Helper	15	1	1	1	16	15	565	38
Mailroom Clerk	11	0	0	0	11	11	512	47
Material Cut./Mark. Hlpr.	1	1	0	0	1	1	36	36
Food Service Aide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanic Helper	30	36	0	2	66	30	1,109	37
Medical Orderly	5	0	0	1	6	5	189	38
Willwright Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Night Watchman/Clockman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office Clerk	20	4	0	0	23	20	956	48
Painter Helper	16	2	1	2	20	17	583	35
Para-Professional Couns.	3	0	0	0	3	3	159	53
Pattern Maker Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipe Fitter Helper	11	0	0	0	11	11	167	16
Plumber Helper	14	1	1	4	19	15	404	27
Printing Machine Op. Hlpr.	3	0	0	0	3	3	92	31
Receptionist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 29

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER STATISTICS[1]
FISCAL YEARS 1982 AND 1983

	Fiscal Year 1982	Fiscal Year 1983	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total YOA Admissions	1,185	1,241	56	4.7
5b's	166	118	−48	−28.9
5c's	1,019	1,123	104	10.2
5d's	0	0	0	0.0
Total YOA Releases	1,003	1,078	75	7.5
Conditional	942	1,010	68	7.2
Unconditional	61	68	7	11.5
Total Number Under Supervision at End of Fiscal Year	1,999*	1,930*	−69	−3.4
Number Incarcerated at End of Fiscal Year	887	999	112	12.6
5b's	22	10	−12	−54.5
5c's	865	989	124	14.3
5d's	0	0	0	0.0
Number of Conditional Releases Under Supervision at End of Fiscal Year	948*	931*	−17	−1.8

Source: Division of Classification and Community Services' Youthful Offender Branch

[1] See Section B of the Appendix, page 123, for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

* Effective January 15, 1981, the period of parole supervision was reduced from two years to one year.

TABLE 30

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC PERSONNEL BY SEX, RACE AND TYPE OF POSITION, AS OF JUNE 16, 1983

	Male		Female		
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Total
Security Personnel[1] [2]	540 (22.5%)	574 (23.9%)	94 (3.9%)	148 (6.2%)	1,356 (56.5%)
Non-Security Personnel[2]	439 (18.3%)	160 (6.7%)	323 (13.5%)	120 (5.0%)	1,042 (43.5%)
SCDC TOTAL[2]	979 (40.8%)	734 (30.6%)	417 (17.4%)	268 (11.2%)	2,398 (100.0%)

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training

[1] Security personnel include all uniformed personnel: correctional officers, correctional officer assistant supervisors, correctional officer supervisors, and chief correctional officer supervisors.

[2] Percentages are based on the grand total of 2,398 employees.

FIGURE 28

SCDC PERSONNEL BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF POSITION, AS OF JUNE 16, 1983

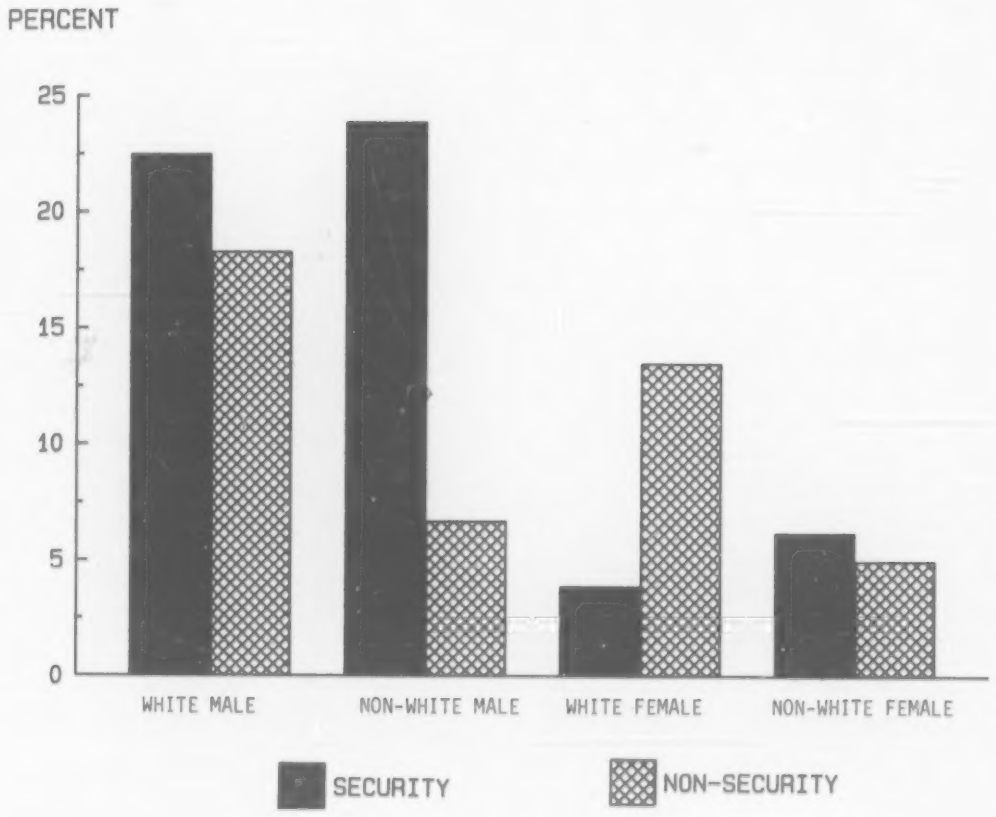

TABLE 31

DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC SECURITY STRENGTH BY FACILITY, AS OF JUNE 16, 1983[1]

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Average Inmate Population[2]	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Correctional Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Appalachian Correctional Region	472	390	71	461	2,711	5.7
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Ctr.	11	9	2	11	187	17.0
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	91	76	14	90	269	3.0
Dutchman Correctional Institution	84	69	12	81	708	8.4
Givens Youth Correction Center	13	10	2	12	145	11.2
Greenwood Correctional Center	14	11	3	14	89	6.4
Livesay Work Release Center	9	8	1	9	89	9.9
Northside Correctional Center	25	21	4	25	218	8.7
Perry Correctional Institution	224	185	33	218	1,006	4.5
Regional Training and Transportation Officers	1	1	0	1	..	..
Division of Institutional Operations:						
Minimum Security	177	142	37	179	1,849	10.4
Aiken Youth Correction Center	34	22	10	32	315	9.3
Campbell Work Release Center	10	9	1	10	151	15.1
Catawba Work Release Center	7	7	0	7	78	11.1
Goodman Correctional Institution						
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit	14	17	4	21	110	7.8
Women's Work Release Unit	6	1	5	6	70	11.7
Lower Savannah Work Release Center	7	6	0	6	69	9.8
Stevenson Correctional Institution	23	19	5	24	211	..
Walden Correctional Institution	22	18	4	22	260	11.8
Wateree River Correctional Institution	49	39	7	46	585	11.9
Watkins Pre-Release Center	5	4	1	5	..	..

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Recreation Aide	42	6	1	4	51	42	1,958	47
Roofer Helper	3	2	0	0	5	3	87	29
Safety Hat Control Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Service Stat Attendant	5	1	0	2	7	5	237	48
Ship & Receiving Clk. Hlpr.	5	3	0	0	7	5	149	30
Silk Screen Operator Hlpr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stock Clerk	6	0	0	0	6	6	166	28
Supply Clerk	1	0	0	0	1	1	68	68
Teacher Aide	56	25	1	3	83	56	1,931	35
Tire Keeper Assistant	1	0	0	0	1	1	57	57
Tool Clerk	3	4	3	3	12	6	193	33
Food Svs. Aide	4	0	0	0	4	4	19	5
Typesetter Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upholsterer Helper	16	0	0	1	17	16	625	40
Wardkeeper Assistant	179	11	2	21	212	181	9,731	54
Warehouse Attendant	14	1	0	0	15	14	517	37
Waste Treatment Assistant	3	0	0	0	3	3	93	31
Welder Helper	14	30	3	3	48	17	444	27
Auto Body Repair Helper	9	2	0	0	11	9	392	44
Electronics Repair Hlpr.	8	0	0	0	8	8	276	35

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Custodial Attd. SC State House	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Custodial Attd. Gov. Mansion	1	0	0	0	1	1	..	..
Custodial Attd. Visiting Room	34	0	0	0	34	34	1,481	44
Admin. Runner/Messenger	39	5	1	3	46	39	1,924	50
Food Service Aide	626	120	1	22	768	627	23,775	38
Custodian Helper	21	0	0	5	25	21	958	46
Sander	7	0	0	0	7	7	216	31
Provisional Parole	1	0	0	0	1	1	17	17
Level 7								
Clerk Helper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction Worker	7	2	0	1	10	7	147	21
Custodial Worker	350	35	53	89	525	403	10,930	28
Food Service Aide	11	0	0	0	11	11	17	2
Elevator Operator	1	0	0	0	1	1	18	18
Farm Worker	44	7	0	0	51	44	1,016	24
Garment Worker	0	0	1	0	1	1	10	10
General Worker	447	174	36	156	812	482	9,801	21
Horticulture Trainee	28	9	8	8	52	36	726	21
Industries Trainee	28	0	0	0	28	28	694	25
Food Service Aide	21	11	2	0	34	23	105	5

TABLE 27 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK CREDITS EARNED BY SCDC INMATES BY JOB ASSIGNMENTS DURING FY 1983 (JULY 1, 1982 - JUNE 30, 1983)

Job Description	Average Number of Inmates Assigned Per Day During Period							
	Full-Time With Credit	Full-Time No Credit	Part-Time With Credit	Part-Time No Credit	Total Inmates*	Total Earning Credits*	Total Number of Credits	Average No. of Credits Per Job**
Laundry Worker	13	12	0	0	25	13	317	25
Machine Operator Trainee	7	1	4	3	14	10	109	11
Road Maintenance Worker	75	1	0	0	75	75	1,230	17
Runner/Messenger	11	3	0	1	14	11	325	30
Sanitation Worker	17	0	0	0	17	17	285	17
Wash Rack Attendant	5	0	0	1	5	5	133	27
Auto Body Repair Trainee	22	8	3	17	49	25	774	31
Construction Trainee	63	17	10	30	119	72	1,685	24
Electrician Trainee	15	2	0	0	16	15	339	23
Electronic Repair Trainee	6	0	0	0	6	6	169	29
Heavy Eq. Mechanic Trainee	8	0	0	0	8	8	207	26
Heavy Eq. Operator Trainee	7	0	0	0	7	7	197	29
Mechanic Trainee	2	8	3	20	31	5	69	14
Welder Trainee	8	19	5	11	43	13	127	10
Dental Lab Tech. Trainee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landscape Laborer	9	6	3	6	23	12	287	24
Provisional Parole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,395	903	166	465	9,929	8,561	634,048	63

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

* Because of rounding, these two columns may not be exactly the total or subtotal of the previous columns.

** Average computed based on the number of full-time and part-time inmates assigned and earning work credits.

TABLE 28

COMMUNITY PROGRAM STATISTICS, FY 1983
(JULY 1, 1982-JUNE 30, 1983)

Inmate Flows	Community Programs			
	30-Day Pre-Release Program[1]	Employment Program*	120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work-Study Release, Federal Referral Program[1]	Extended Work Release Program[1]
Participants in Program at Beginning of Fiscal Year	231	125	539	174
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2,077	92	2,189	722
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2,133	217	2,071	601
Dismissed	77	23	358	65
Released	1,403	0	488	191
Paroled	439	2	412	234
Transferred to Other Programs	214	192	813	111
Participants in Program at End of Fiscal Year	175	0	657	295

Source: The Division of Classification and Community Services' Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections, July, 1982-June, 1983.

[1] Please see Section D of the Appendix, page 125, for details of these programs.

* The Employment Program (EP) was phased-out by December 31, 1982; the remaining EP participants were placed in the Work Release Program.

APPENDIX

A. Statutory Authority of the South Carolina Department of Corrections

B. Youthful Offender Act

C. Programs and Services Administered by the South Carolina Department of Corrections

D. Community Programs

E. Legislation Relating to Supervised Furlough/Conditional Parole

F. Counties Comprising South Carolina Planning Districts and Correctional Regions

G. Counties Comprising South Carolina Judicial Circuits

H. Offense Classification

I. Legislation Relating to Minimum Sentencing/Parole Eligibility For Armed Robbery and Murder

APPENDIX A

STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 by Section 55-292, South Carolina Code of Laws as follows: "There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in 55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to Law."

Section 55-291 as referred to in Section 55-292 sets out the Declaration of Policy as follows: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Further significant statutory authority was provided the Department by Section 14, Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act which was signed on June 28, 1974. Section 14 is, in effect, an amendment of Section 55-321 and places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentences exceed three months. The text of the statute is as follows:

> "Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served.
>
> The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. Provided, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted shall be placed in the custody, supervision and control of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement."

This statute was amended by an added provision in the 1975-76 General Appropriations Act to provide for notification to the Department of Corrections of the closing of county prison facilities as follows: "Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 is amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof: Provided, further, that the Department of Corrections shall be notified by the county officials concerned not less than six months prior to the closing of any county prison facility which would result in the transfer of the prisoners of the county facility to facilities of the Department."

APPENDIX B

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT

The Youthful Offender Act provides for indeterminate sentencing of offenders between the ages of 17 and 21, extended to 25 with offender consent. The specific provisions of the Act are as follows:

Section 5b — This section allows the court to release the youthful offender to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days.

Section 5c — This section allows the court to sentence the youthful offender, between 17 and 21, without his consent, indefinitely to the custody of the Department's Division of Classification and Community Services for treatment and supervision until discharge. The period of such custody will not exceed six years. If the offender has reached 21 years of age but is less than 25 years of age, he may be sentenced in accordance with the above procedure if he consents thereto in writing.

Section 5d — This section provides that if the court finds that the youthful offender will not derive benefits from treatment, it may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable provision.

APPENDIX C

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Responsible Division	Program Area/Activity
Human Services	R&E Intake Assessment; Psychological Services; Special Learning Unit; Recreational Services; Social Work Services; Residential Therapeutic Community Services; Horticultural Services; Pastoral Care Services; Morris Village and Alston Wilkes Home Furlough Program; S. C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation Inter-Agency Agreement; Arts-in-Prison Program.
Health Services	Medical/Dental Outpatient Services; Infirmary Services; General Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery; Internal Medicine; Psychiatric Services; Optometric and Ophthalmology Services; Physical Therapy Referral Services — Dermatology, Neurology and Urology Services, Pharmacy and Medical Laboratory.
Classification and Community Services	Classification and Assignment; Work Release; Extended Work Release; 30-Day Pre-Release; 120-Day Accelerated Work Release; Youthful Offender Referrals; Educational Release; Federal Offender Referrals; Employment Program; Economic Development Pilot Program; Provisional Parolees Referrals; Inmate Furlough; Casework; Pre-sentence Investigation; Institutional Services; Parole and Aftercare Services for Youthful Offenders.
Internal Affairs and Inspections (Inmate Relations Branch)	Investigate and evaluate complaints concerning inmates and submit recommendations when necessary; assist inmates who have been unable to resolve problems through existing channels.

APPENDIX D

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

1. **30-Day Pre-Release Program:** All inmates who are to be released from the SCDC or to be placed in the 120-Day Pre-Release Program. This program offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center and the Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center. Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release Progam do not work in the community. Furthermore, participants in the 30-Day Program can be transferred to any one of the community programs except the Extended Work Release Program.

2. **Regular Work Release, 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Work-Study Release, Federal Referral Programs:** Inmates participating in the 120-Day Accelerated Work Release, Regular Work Release, Work-Study Release, and Federal Referral Programs work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work centers. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligible for parole or other forms of release. The Federal Bureau of Prisons refers some of their inmates to SCDC who are legal residents of South Carolina and meet all the criteria for the SCDC Regular Work Release Program. For details on the programs' respective eligibility requirements, users of this report should consult the Division of Classification and Community Services.

3. **Extended Work Release Program:** This program allows the exceptional work release inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work release center assigned and are maintained as authorized absentees. Information on eligibility criteria can be obtained from the Division of Classification and Community Services.

APPENDIX E

LEGISLATION RELATING TO SUPERVISED FURLOUGH

Supervised Furlough I: Pursuant to Section 24-13-710, *Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976*, the Supervised Furlough Program provides for first-time or second-time offenders committed to the South Carolina Department of Corrections with a total sentence of over one year but not more than five years, for crimes other than (1) Murder, (2) Armed Robbery, (3) Criminal Sexual Assault, (4) Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill, (5) Drug Trafficking, or (6) Kidnapping, to be released on furlough under the supervision of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections. These carefully selected and screened offenders have the privilege of residing in an approved residence and continuing treatment, or employment in the community until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence. Additional eligibility requirements for program placement include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Maintain a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to consideration for program placement;
2. Demonstrate a general desire to become a law-abiding member of society;
3. Have an identifiable need for and willingness to participate in community-based programs and rehabilitative services.

Supervised Furlough II (also Section 24-13-710): Permits offenders who are not sentenced to life and within six months of sentence expiration, and who have maintained a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to eligibility to be placed on the program. Sentences of these offenders can exceed five years. Offenders committed for the crimes of (1) Murder, (2) Sexual Assault, (3) Assault and Battery with intent to Kill, (4) Armed Robbery, (5) Kidnapping, and (6) Drug Trafficking are eligible for Supervised Furlough II participation.

APPENDIX F

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS

APPALACHIAN REGION

Planning District I (Appalachian)
- Anderson
- Cherokee
- Greenville
- Oconee
- Pickens
- Spartanburg

Planning District II (Upper Savannah)
- Abbeville
- Edgefield
- Greenwood
- Laurens
- McCormick
- Saluda

MIDLANDS REGION

Planning District III (Catawba)
- Chester
- Lancaster
- Union
- York

Planning District IV (Central Midlands)
- Fairfield
- Lexington
- Newberry
- Richland

Planning District V (Lower Savannah)
- Aiken
- Allendale
- Bamberg
- Barnwell
- Calhoun
- Orangeburg

Planning District VI (Santee-Wateree)
- Clarendon
- Kershaw
- Lee
- Sumter

Planning District VII (Pee Dee)
- Chesterfield
- Darlington
- Dillon
- Florence
- Marion
- Marlboro

COASTAL REGION

Planning District VIII (Waccamaw)
- Georgetown
- Horry
- Williamsburg

Planning District IX (Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester)
- Berkeley
- Charleston
- Dorchester

Planning District X (Low Country)
- Beaufort
- Colleton
- Hampton
- Jasper

APPENDIX G

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

Judicial Circuit #1
- Calhoun
- Dorchester
- Orangeburg

Judicial Circuit #2
- Aiken
- Bamberg
- Barnwell

Judicial Circuit #3
- Clarendon
- Lee
- Sumter
- Williamsburg

Judicial Circuit #4
- Chesterfield
- Darlington
- Dillon
- Marlboro

Judicial Circuit #5
- Kershaw
- Richland

Judicial Circuit #6
- Chester
- Fairfield
- Lancaster

Judicial Circuit #7
- Cherokee
- Spartanburg

Judicial Circuit #8
- Abbeville
- Greenwood
- Laurens
- Newberry

Judicial Circuit #9
- Charleston
- Berkeley

Judicial Circuit #10
- Anderson
- Oconee

Judicial Circuit #11
- Edgefield
- Lexington
- McCormick
- Saluda

Judicial Circuit #12
- Florence
- Marion

Judicial Circuit #13
- Greenville
- Pickens

Judicial Circuit #14
- Allendale
- Beaufort
- Colleton
- Hampton
- Jasper

Judicial Circuit #15
- Georgetown
- Horry

Judicial Circuit #16
- Union
- York

APPENDIX H
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION
(Alphabetized)

Anti-Trust

Arson

Assault
- Aggravated Assault/Family/Non-Family/Public Officer, With or Without Weapon
- Intimidation
- Assault and Battery

Bribery
- Bribe Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Conflict of Interest
- Gratuity Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Kickback Giving/Offering/Receiving

Burglary
- Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Non-Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Possession of Burglary Tools

Commercialized Sex Offenses
- Keeping/Frequenting House of Ill Fame
- Procurement for Prostitution
- Prostitution

Conservation
- Animals/Birds/Fish
- Environment
- License Stamp

Crimes Against Persons

Damage to Property
- Damage to Property (Business, Private, or Public Property)
- Damage to Business/Private/Public Property with Explosive

Dangerous Drugs
- Distribution/Sale/Possession/Smuggling of:
  - Hallucinogen
  - Heroin
  - Opium
  - Cocaine
  - Synthetic Narcotics
  - Marijuana
  - Amphetamines
  - Barbiturates
  - Legend Drugs
  - Possession of Narcotic Equipment

Drunkenness

Election Laws

Embezzlement

Extortion
- Blackmail by Threatening:
  - Injury to Person
  - Damage to Property

Family Offenses
- Neglect
- Cruelty Toward Child/Wife
- Bigamy
- Contributing to Delinquency of Minor
- Non-Support

Flight/Escape
- Flight to Avoid Prosecution
- Aiding Prison Escape
- Harboring Escapee
- Escape
- Attempted Escape

Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Forgery of Checks/ID Objects
- Passing/Distributing Counterfeit Items
- Forgery Free Text

Fraudulent Activities
- Swindling
- Mail Fraud
- Impersonation
- False Statement
- Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards
- Insufficient Funds for Checks

Gambling
- Bookmaking
- Card/Dice Operation
- Possession/Transportation/Non-Registration of Gambling Device/Goods
- Lottery
- Sports Tampering
- Transmitting Wager Information

TABLE 31 (Continued)

Division of Institutional Operations:						
Medium-Maximum Security	631	498	119	617	3,071	4.9
Central Correctional Institution	259	224	27	251	1,170	4.5
Kirkland Correctional Institution	177	148	26	174	824	4.6
Manning Correctional Institution	65	53	11	64	496	7.6
Maximum Security Center	32	31	0	31	87	2.7
Midlands Reception & Evaluation Center	33	32	0	32	195	5.9
Women's Correctional Center	65	10	55	65	299	4.6
Coastal Correctional Region	61	55	7	62	629	10.3
Coastal Work Release Center	8	6	2	8	71	8.9
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	45	42	4	46	463	10.3
Palmer Work Release Center	8	7	1	8	95	11.9
TOTAL SCDC FACILITIES	1,341[3]	1,085	234	1,319[4]	8,260	6.2

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training

[1] This date is closest to the end of the period in which information for developing this table is available.

[2] Fiscal Year average.

[3] This number excludes 27 authorized for the Byrnes Clinical Center, 8 for the Criminal Justice Academy, and 2 for the Get Smart Team.

[4] This number excludes 27 assigned to Byrnes Clinical Center, 8 for the Criminal Justice Academy, and 2 for the Get Smart Team.

TABLE 32

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO SCDC UNDER THE 1975 ARMED ROBBERY ACT/THE 1977 ACT S"ECIFYING 20-YEAR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN LIFE SENTENCES (FY 1976 - FY 1983)[1]

Fiscal Year	Total Admissions	Inmates Sentenced Under the Armed Robbery Act of 1975			Inmates Sentenced Under A Life Sentence with 20-Year Parole Eligibility	
		Number	Percent of Total Admissions	Average Sentence Length	Number	Percent of Total Admissions
1976	5,408	249	4.6	18 years 1 month	N/A[2]	—
1977	5,130	243	4.7	22 years 2 months	10	0.2
1978	5,150	218	4.2	19 years 2 months	46	0.9
1979	4,683	202	4.3	21 years 1 month	37	0.8
1980	5,049	191	3.8	22 years	57	1.1
1981	5,511	236	4.3	20 years 6 months	33	0.6
1982	5,830	149	2.6	21 years 10 months	53	0.9
1983	6,378	176	2.8	22 years 8 months	51	0.8

Source: Division of Resource and Information Management

[1] Details of these two Acts are contained in Section I of the Appendix, page 131.

[2] Not applicable — Act was not legislated until June 8, 1977.

Health/Safety
- Misbranded Drugs/Food/Cosmetics
- Adulterated Drugs/Food/Cosmetics

Homicide
- Willful Killing/Family
- Willful Killing/Non-Family
- Willful Killing/Public Officer
- Negligible Manslaughter w/Vehicle or Weapon
- Involuntary Manslaughter
- Voluntary Manslaughter
- Poisoning

Immigration
- Illegal Entry
- False Citizenship
- Smuggling Aliens

Invasion of Privacy
- Eavesdropping Information/Order
- Divulge Eavesdropping Equipment
- Open Sealed Communication
- Trespassing
- Wiretapping
- Telephone Harassment

Kidnapping
- Kidnapping for Ransom
- Kidnapping to Sexually Assault
- Hostage for Escape
- Abduction, No Ransom or Assault
- Hijacking Aircraft

Larceny
- Pursesnatching without Force
- Shoplifting
- Housebreaking
- Grand Larceny
- Pickpocket

License Violation
- Conducting Funeral without License

Liquor
- Manufacture/Sale/Possession of Liquor

Morals/Decency Crimes

Obscene Materials
- Manufacture/Sale/Mail/Possession/Distribution/Communication of Obscene Materials

Obstructing Justice
- Perjury
- Contempt of Court
- Misconduct of Judicial Officer
- Contempt of Congress/Legislature
- Parole/Probation/Conditional Release Violation
- Failure to Appear

Obstructing the Police
- Resisting Officer
- Obstructing Criminal Investigation
- Making False Report
- Evidence Destroying
- Refusing to Aid Officer
- Unauthorized Communication with Prisoner
- Failure to Report Crime

Property Crimes

Public Order Crimes

Public Peace
- Anarchism
- Engaging In/Inciting Riot
- Unlawful Assembly
- False Fire Alarm
- Harassing Communication
- Desecrating Flag
- Disorderly Conduct
- Disturbing the Peace
- Curfew Violation
- Littering

Robbery
- Robbery of Business, With or Without Weapon
- Street Robbery, With or Without Weapon
- Pursesnatching
- Bank Robbery
- Highway Robbery
- Accessory to Armed Robbery

Sex Offenses
- Fondling of Child
- Homosexual Act
- Incest
- Indecent Exposure
- Bestiality
- Peeping Tom
- Seduction

Sexual Assault
- Rape, With or Without Weapon
- Sodomy
- Statutory Rape
- Carnal Abuse

Buggery
Intent to Ravish

Smuggling
Smuggling:
Contraband
In Prison
To Avoid Paying Duty

Stolen Property
Sale of Stolen Property
Transportation of Stolen Property
Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property

Stolen Vehicle
Theft/Safe/Stripping Stolen Vehicle
Receiving Stolen Vehicle
Interstate Transportation of Stolen Vehicle
Aircraft Theft
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle

Tax Revenue
Income/Sales/Liquor Tax Evasion

Traffic Offenses
Hit and Run
Transporting Dangerous Material
Driving Under:
Suspension
The Influence of Drugs/Liquor

Vagrancy

Weapon Offenses
Altering Weapon
Carrying Concealed/Prohibited Weapon
Teaching Use, Transporting or Using Incendiary Device/Explosives
Firing/Selling Weapon
Threat to Burn/Bomb

APPENDIX I

LEGISLATION RELATING TO MINIMUM SENTENCING/PAROLE ELIGIBILITY FOR:

1. **Armed Robbery**
The Armed Robbery Act, signed on June 24, 1975, pertains to the sentencing of armed robbers, and provides: "(1) for a mandatory ten year minimum sentence with seven years having to be served before parole eligibility; (2) for under twenty-one year old offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act, a three year minimum sentence, all of which must be served; (3) that no person between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five sentenced under the Act may be sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act; (4) that it shall be a misdemeanor for anyone to carry a concealed weapon anywhere other than on his own premises; and (5) that a person convicted of attempted robbery shall be sentenced to a term of not more than twenty years at the discretion of the judge."

2. **Murder**
This Act, signed into law on June 8, 1977, provides: "that a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to murder shall be punished by death or by life imprisonment and shall not be eligible for parole until the service of twenty years."